

C  
N81engB  
1904/06

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

PRESIDENTS OFFICE

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of

The North Carolina  
State Normal and Industrial  
College

1905-1906

FOR THE TWO COLLEGE YEARS  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 15th, 1906

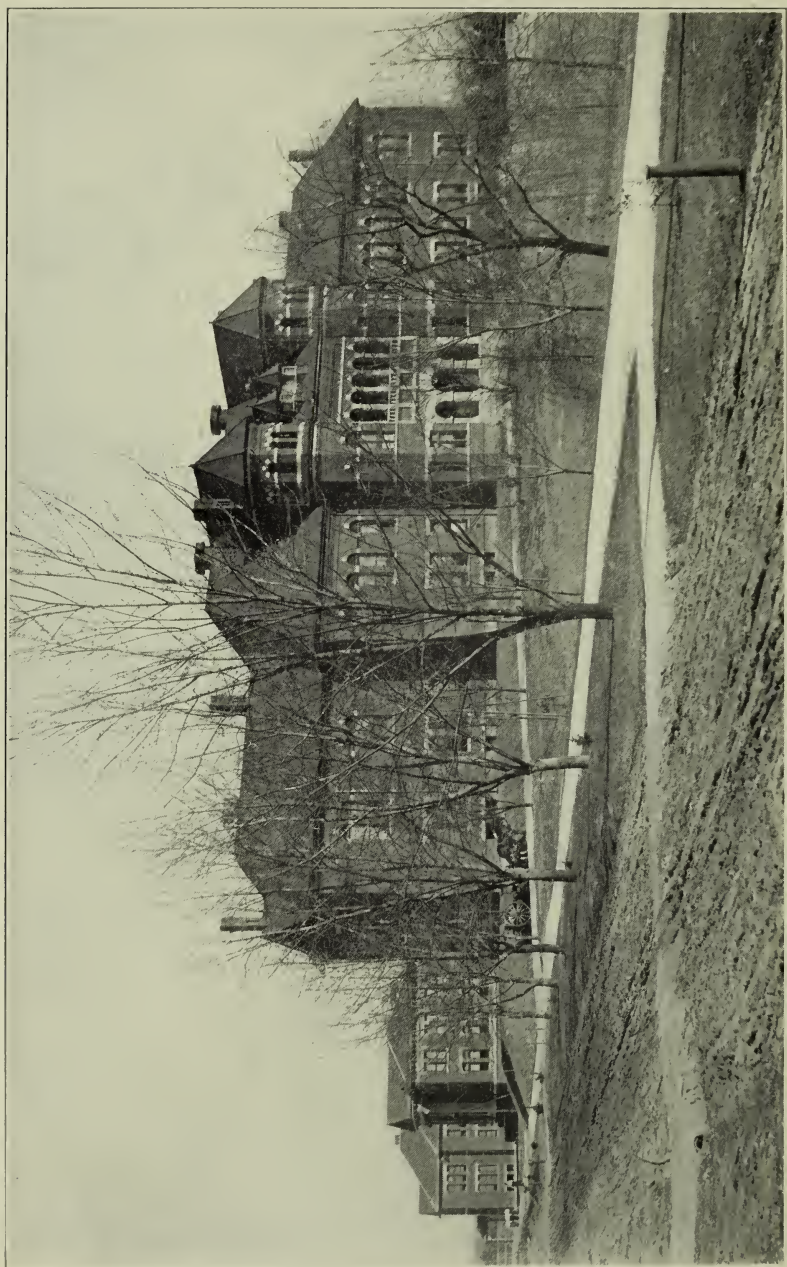
---

GREENSBORO, N. C.

JOS. J. STONE & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS  
1907







MAIN (ADMINISTRATION) BUILDING

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of

The North Carolina  
State Normal and Industrial  
College

FOR THE TWO COLLEGE YEARS  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 15th, 1906

---

GREENSBORO, N. C.

JOS. J. STONE & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS

1907





## BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

---

*To His Excellency R. B. Glenn, Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR :—In accordance with the duty imposed by law, the Board of Directors of the State Normal and Industrial College begs to submit the following report of the operation, progress and condition of that institution for the period covering the fiscal years 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 :

During this period the following improvements have been made under the direction of this Board :

1st. An excellent laundry building and powerhouse has been erected and equipped in place of the one destroyed by fire in 1904, at a cost of \$18,807.37.

2nd. The cold storage plant, which had been installed previous to the period covered by this report, under a special contract to pay the firm installing the plant an annual rental until the plant could be paid for, the rental to be credited on the debt, has been paid for in full. This plant cost \$4,000.00.

3rd. The sum of \$6,198.97 has been expended on the Students' Building, in completing the first floor of that building, including the society halls and reception rooms. Of this amount \$5,198.97 was borrowed by the students from the Scholarship and Loan Fund of the institution, and \$1,000.00 was borrowed from the V. Everit Macy Fund. The need for these improvements was so urgent that the Board of Directors advised the students to borrow this money, promising to recommend an appropriation for its payment. The Board had no authority to borrow money even for such a pressing need, and had no available funds for completing this work.

4th. Music rooms for the students in instrumental music were absolutely necessary, so the Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of \$1,500.00 for fitting up fourteen music rooms on the second floor of the Students' Building around the rostrum of the auditorium.

5th. Since our last report, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has added \$3,868.00 to his previous gift of \$15,000.00 for erecting and equipping a library building, and the building has been completed and admirably equipped at a total cost of \$18,868.00.

6th. The administration building, the wooden dormitory, the President's residence, the infirmary and the library building, have all been connected with the central heating plant, so as to avoid the inconvenience and expense of separate heating plants for these buildings. This work cost \$10,305.91.

7th. Necessary improvements of the grounds have been made, consisting of grading the grounds around the Spencer Building and constructing a stone retaining wall, grading the playgrounds of the Training School, and paving the sidewalks of Walker Avenue (one of the streets of the city passing through the College grounds), in accordance with the city ordinance. The aggregate cost of these improvements is about \$3,000.00.

8th. The sum of \$1200.00 annually has been expended in purchasing books and periodicals for the library.

9th. About \$3,000.00 had to be expended in renovating the wooden dormitory and making other necessary repairs to buildings.

For all these necessary improvements and repairs the Board had available from special appropriations of the last General Assembly, Section 10, Chap. 515, \$30,000.00. The balance of \$10,613.28 had to be saved by rigid economy, out of the other revenues of the institution.

As will be seen from the above statement, so much of the annual revenues of the College was required to supply the



absolute necessities and to prevent deterioration and retrogression of the work of the institution, that the Board has been unable to reduce the indebtedness of the institution existing at the time of its previous report as greatly as it had hoped.

**The Board earnestly recommends the following as urgent and immediate needs of the College:**

1. *An appropriation to pay the indebtedness of the College.* An examination of the report of the treasurer herewith submitted, shows that on September 15th, 1906, the end of the fiscal year, the indebtedness of the institution was \$23,118.34. His books further show that the indebtedness to date has been reduced to \$14,575.34. On September 15th, 1904, according to the previous report of the treasurer of the institution, the indebtedness of the College was \$42,613.01. It will be seen, therefore, that notwithstanding the increasing demands of a large and growing institution, by economy and by deferring many improvements that the development and progress of the College really demand, the indebtedness has been materially decreased since our last report. This debt, however, most of which was incurred by two dire unavoidable calamities, has been a burden upon the institution for years. The Board has struggled faithfully to pay this indebtedness out of an income barely sufficient to meet the daily needs of the institution, and entirely insufficient, as will be seen from the report of the former President, and from the report of Acting President Foust, to meet the demands for the natural growth and development of such a college. The Board believes, therefore, that the time has come when the best interests of the College and its future growth and development demand that this old debt shall be liquidated by a special appropriation, sufficient to give the institution a clean balance sheet once more. If this is done, the Board will be greatly relieved, and will be able to begin the next biennial period with renewed hope and enthusiasm.

2. *Completion of the Students' Building.* Until the erection of the Students' Building, which was commenced in 1902, the members of the two literary societies had never had any halls for their meetings. The growing and important departments of Manual Arts and of Domestic Science had not suitable quarters,—being crowded into one or two little rooms of the main building that were badly needed for recitation purposes. The College had no adequate auditorium. The students and alumnae of the institution had for years been collecting funds for their society halls.

At the suggestion of President McIver, with the approval of the Board of Directors, the students agreed to unite with the College in the erection of a building to supply these needs.

The students and former students of the College raised and contributed for this building about \$14,000, including \$6,000 given by Mr. George Foster Peabody, of New York. This money has all been expended. Mr. T. B. Bailey, in memory of his two daughters, his only children, who died while students at the institution, contributed beautiful memorial windows, and \$1,000.00 for fitting up a memorial room. The College expended \$15,817.55 to fit up the basement for the departments of Manual Arts and Domestic Science, installed radiators and had the building connected with the central heating plant. All these funds had been expended on the building and still, on account of their unfinished condition, the halls for the two literary societies could not be used by the students. The College had no funds for finishing these halls, nor for completing its auditorium on the second floor of the building.

Having used the entire funds of the students and those contributed by others for this building, the Board of Directors felt keenly the obligation to aid the students in getting without further delay homes for their literary societies. As the Board was forbidden by law to borrow the necessary funds to discharge this obligation it approved the borrowing of \$6,198.97 by the students from the Scholarship and Loan



THE STUDENTS' BUILDING



Fund of the institution and the V. Everit Macy Fund, to complete their halls and reception rooms, and promised to recommend and urge an appropriation by the State to pay this debt incurred by them to discharge a manifest obligation of the Board and the State. According to the estimate of the architect, about \$4,000.00 will be required to finish and furnish the commodious auditorium on the second floor of the Students' Building.

We unanimously and urgently recommend, therefore, a special appropriation of \$10,000.00 to pay the indebtedness incurred by the students, for completing the first floor of the building and to complete and furnish the auditorium and the Bailey memorial rooms on the second floor.

On account of the agreement with the students, the use of their funds under that agreement, and the use of the special donations of Mr. Peabody and Mr. Bailey in bringing the work on the building to its present state, we deem this appropriation for its completion a moral and legal obligation.

When completed this will be one of the most beautiful and useful of the college buildings and the State will have secured for its College for women a better auditorium and better quarters for two of its most important departments of work for less money than it could have secured them in any other way. The following is an itemized statement to date of the cost of the building:

Amount reported expended Sept. 15th, 1903.....	\$9,208.96
Amount reported expended Sept. 15th, 1904.....	4,008.59
Heating Basement (part of Central Plant) .....	2,000.00
Plumbing in Basement .....	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,817.55
Emergency heating after fire, Mackenzie, paid out of insurance money .....	3,039.88
Amount borrowed by students .....	6,198.97
Amount paid by students and their friends .....	13,654.33
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$38,710.73

3. *Insurance.* Under the present statute providing for the insurance of the College property by the State it can be insured for only 60 per cent. of its value, as funds are not available for the payment of premiums on more than this amount; we recommend therefore a sufficient increase in the appropriation for insurance to afford adequate protection against reasonable loss in case of fire. At least 80 per cent. of the value of the property should be covered by insurance.

4. *Spur Track.* For the reasons set forth in the Acting President's report, we recommend a special appropriation of \$6,000.00 for a spur track from the main line of the Southern Railway to the power plant of the College. Besides preventing much inconvenience, such a track will save the institution at least \$1,000.00 annually in transferring the necessary supply of coal.

5. *Annual Appropriation of \$50,000.* For the reasons set forth in Acting President Foust's report, we recommend an increase of at least \$5,000.00 in the regular annual appropriation for the maintenance and support of the institution, making that appropriation \$50,000.00.

6. *Science Building.* As will fully appear from Acting President Foust's report, a Science Building is badly needed to relieve the present congested condition and to provide adequate recitation rooms. It is also needed to meet the modern demands of such a college for scientific laboratories and equipment. Such a building will cost not less than \$50,000.00.

Among the pressing and immediate needs for the future growth and development of the College, we beg to call your attention to the following:

1. Additional land for the adequate protection of the college property.

After careful investigation, the Board desires to endorse and emphasize the recommendation more fully appearing in the Acting President's report, in regard to the purchase of



the land between McIver Street and the grounds of the Curry Building.

2. Electric Light Plant.
3. Enlargement of the Infirmary.
4. Gymnasium.
5. Additional dormitory room.

**Value of**                      The State has appropriated to the State  
**College Plant.**            Normal and Industrial College for all purposes from first to last since 1892 a total of \$541,618.03, and upon a reasonable valuation the land and buildings are easily worth \$490,000.00, so that the net cost to the State above the value of the college plant and equipment for the education of more than three thousand students during the past fourteen years has been only \$51,618.03.

The Board through its Executive Committee has audited the accounts and examined the books of Mr. E. J. Forney, the efficient Treasurer, and begs to report that his books have been admirably kept and his accounts have been found correct and in agreement with his report to the Board.

For additional information concerning the College, its conduct and needs, the Board of Directors refers Your Excellency to the reports of the Acting President, the Treasurer and the State Board of Health.

Since our last report, this College has sustained an irreparable loss in the sudden death on Sept. 17, 1906, of its great President and founder, Dr. Charles D. McIver. Immediately upon receipt of the news of his death a meeting of the Board was called at Greensboro. At this meeting Prof. J. I. Foust, Dean of the College, and head of the Department of Pedagogy, was placed in temporary charge of the institution. A memorial meeting in honor of its dead President was fixed for Nov. 20th. At a meeting of the Board held at that time Mr. Foust was continued in charge of the College with full powers as acting President until June, 1907.

The Board has already tried to express in fitting resolutions its sense of sorrow and loss in the untimely death of Dr. McIver, whom every member of this Board loved and trusted as a personal friend and to whom the Board had for so many years so confidently looked for safest counsel and direction in guiding the affairs of the College. By order of the Board a memorial volume containing the speeches and an account of the exercises at the memorial services on Nov. 20th is in course of preparation.

The Board cannot conclude this report without some expression of its gratitude to acting President Foust and the faculty of the College for their invaluable services and loving loyalty to the institution in the hour of its greatest disaster when its great leader fell.

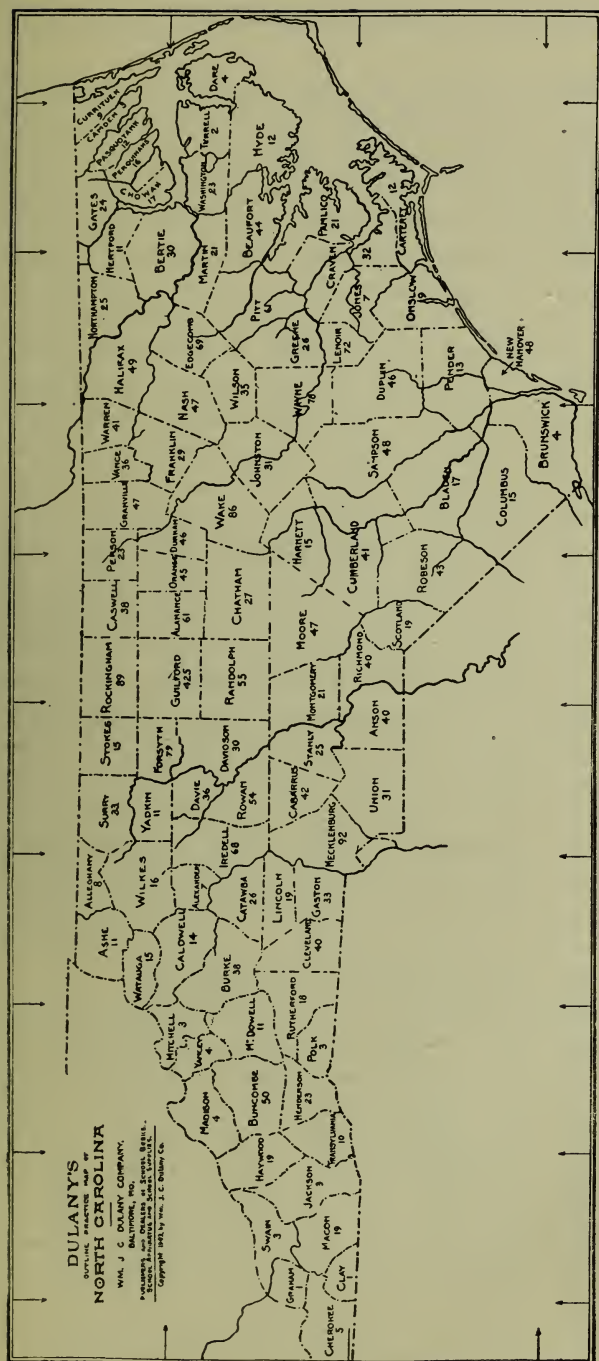
Respectfully submitted,

J. Y. JOYNER, *President Ex-officio*,  
A. J. CONNER, *Secretary*,  
S. M. GATTIS,  
J. D. MURPHY,  
R. T. GRAY,  
C. H. MEBANE,  
T. B. BAILEY,  
T. S. McMULLAN,  
J. L. NELSON.

The other two members of the Board of Directors were unavoidably absent.



	1892-'93	1893-'94	1894-'95	1895-'96	1896-'97	1897-'98	1898-'99	1899-'00	1900-'01	1901-'02	1902-'03	1903-'04	1904-'05	1905-'06
Number whose fathers were merchants.....	16	26	31	46	48	39	46	46	45	39	50	58	43	47
Number whose fathers were bookkeepers...	9	7	1	6	....	19	....	....	4	6	7	4	7	6
Number whose fathers were clergymen.....	8	7	7	10	10	17	15	14	11	9	9	7	4	9
Number whose fathers were physicians.....	8	16	9	20	18	17	11	10	12	14	13	18	16	17
Number whose fathers were teachers.....	5	6	4	7	9	9	7	33	3	2	2	3	9	2
Number whose fathers were lawyers.....	5	11	13	9	18	15	11	12	10	10	14	17	19	13
Number whose fathers were lumber dealers..	....	8	5	8	5	5	2	6	5	2	5	7	5	5
Number whose fathers were liverymen.....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	3	2	2	4	3	2	1
Number whose fathers were drummers.....	2	5	5	5	6	7	2	7	10	11	6	5	6	8
Number whose fathers were manufacturers	1	7	1	19	11	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	17



"Every county in North Carolina has had students in the State Normal and Industrial College."  
MAP SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MATRICULATES FROM EACH COUNTY.

**Course of Study.** Since the last biennial report to your Board by President McIver a slight change has been made in the courses of study offered by the College. In 1903, in accordance with the special act of the Legislature and by instruction of the Board of Directors, this College conferred upon seven young women the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. These students were required to do one year of residence work in addition to the four years which they had completed to receive the regular college diploma. Two years ago our courses of instruction were revised so that after 1908 every student who completes one of the three regular courses now offered will receive a degree from the College.

The former course of study was a combination of the instruction offered in the ordinary high school and that pursued in a first-class college. The State had, therefore, made no provision for giving to her young women a substantial course of study which would compare somewhat favorably in scope of work with that given to her young men. This could not be expected immediately following the establishment of the institution, as the preparatory schools for boys were more numerous and better equipped than those for girls. However, with the quickening of all our educational activities and with the increased facilities for the proper preparation of our students the faculty, with the endorsement of the Board of Directors, believed the time had come when the change could be made without serious injustice to any one. The results have already justified the wisdom of their action.

Other reasons in addition to the one just mentioned induced the authorities of the College to make some changes in the curriculum. Under the old course of study twenty-four periods of recitation work were required each week. By an experience extending through several years it became evident that more satisfactory results could be obtained if the number of weekly periods of recitation work was reduced. This condition was a natural result of the peculiar combination attempted in the course of instruction. As a college the fac-



ulty was not satisfied to offer simply a high school curriculum. If a college, all felt that the diploma should represent scholarship somewhat commensurate with that represented by diplomas from other colleges. The result was an unusual strain upon the students. The large number of subjects pursued during each year led to dissipation of energy on the part of the students.

Under the conditions in North Carolina it is extremely difficult to plan a course of study adapted to all the schools. This College should, it seems to me, offer work sufficiently advanced to meet the needs of those schools which have a regular high school course of four years. At the same time it should not lose sight of the fact that the preparation in our rural public schools is in many cases limited, as the rural public high school in North Carolina is the exception rather than the rule. Therefore, it is necessary for the instruction given in this College, while meeting the demands of the better equipped high schools of the State, to adjust itself to the ordinary country public school. In other words, the State's College for the education of her young women should be strong enough for the best prepared and should not, because of its high requirements, close its doors to the ambitious young woman from the most remote country district.

The following outline will show how the College has attempted to meet the demands of the two classes of students heretofore mentioned:

#### PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

1st Year	2nd Year
Arithmetic ..... 5	Algebra ..... 4
English ..... 5	Physical Geography and
Language ..... 5	Physies ..... 3
History ..... 3	English ..... 4
	Language ..... 4
	History ..... 3

**COURSE I.****Bachelor of Pedagogy.**

This course is designed particularly for those who intend to teach. It differs from the other courses chiefly in requiring that part of the Junior year and one-half of the Senior year be devoted to Pedagogy and the work of actual teaching in the Training School.

FRESHMAN	SOPHOMORE	JUNIOR	SENIOR
English..... 3	English..... 3	English..... 3	English..... 3
Latin..... 4	Latin..... 4	Latin..... 3	Elocution..... 2
French or German..... 4	French or German..... 4	French or German..... 3	Pedagogy..... 9
Plane Geometry... 4	Solid Geometry... 4	Psychology..... 3	Calculus..... 3
Music..... 3	and Plane Trigonometry... 4	Physics..... 4	Geology..... 3
and Hygiene..... 2	Chemistry..... 4	Pedagogy..... 3	Zoology..... 3
Drawing..... 2	History..... 3	Civics and History..... 3	Physiology..... 4
Manual Training.. 2	or Drawing and Manual Training... 3	or Analytical Geometry..... 3	Biology..... 4
or General Biology.. 2	or Domestic Science..... 3		Domestic Science or Manual Training 3

**COURSE II.****Bachelor of Arts.**

This course is designed particularly for those who may wish to give special attention to the languages. Free-tuition students taking this course will be required to do some additional work in the Training School for Teachers. The maximum number of 20 periods a week, however, cannot be exceeded.

FRESHMAN	SOPHOMORE	JUNIOR	SENIOR
English..... 3	English..... 3	English..... 3	English..... 3
Latin..... 4	Latin..... 4	Latin..... 3	Latin..... 3
French or German..... 4	French or German..... 4	French or German..... 3	French or German..... 3
Plane Geometry... 4	Solid Geometry... 4	Psychology..... 3	Calculus..... 3
Vocal Music..... 3	and Plane Trigonometry... 4	Physics or Chemistry..... 4	Geology..... 4
and Hygiene..... 2	History..... 3	Civics and History..... 3	Zoology..... 3
		or Analytical Geometry..... 3	Physiology or Biology..... 2
			Elocution..... 2
			Pedagogy or History..... 3

**COURSE III.****Bachelor of Science.**

This course is designed particularly for those who may wish to give special attention to science. Free-tuition students taking this course will be required to do some additional work in the Training School for Teachers. The maximum number of periods a week, however, cannot be exceeded.

FRESHMAN	SOPHOMORE	JUNIOR	SENIOR
English..... 3	English..... 3	English..... 3	English..... 3
Latin..... 4	Latin, French or German..... 4	Latin..... 3	Pedagogy or History..... 3
French or German..... 4	Solid Geometry... 4	French or German..... 3	Calculus or Science 4
Plane Geometry... 4	and Plane Trigonometry... 4	Psychology..... 3	Science..... 8
Music and Hygiene 3	Chemistry..... 4	Physics..... 4	or Science... 4
Drawing..... 2	Drawing and Man'l Training... 3	Analytical Geometry or Civics and History..... 3	and Domestic Science 8
Manual Training.. 2	or Domestic Science..... 3		or Manual Arts.. 4
or General Biology... 2		Elocution..... 2	

From the above outline it will be seen that the College offers three regular courses leading to degrees. In Course I, special attention is given to those branches which will best prepare the student to become a teacher in our schools. When the work outlined in this Course has been completed the student is granted the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy. Course II is intended for those students who wish to give special attention to the study of the languages and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The study of Science is emphasized in Course III and when completed in a satisfactory manner the student is given the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Course I is usually pursued by those students who receive free tuition on condition that they teach in the public or private schools of the State for at least two years after leaving the College. There are, however, a number pursuing Courses II and III with the intention of doing the required work in the Department of Pedagogy, thus complying with the regulations of the College with reference to professional preparation before teaching. The students who finish one of these two latter Courses and do the additional work in Pedagogy will make strong teachers either in science or in one of the languages. With the interest which is being manifested throughout the State in the development of public high schools this College would fail to render the service it should if it did not make provision for training teachers who will be able to take positions and do creditable work in these high schools.

The principal duty of the State Normal and Industrial College has been and will continue to be the preparation of teachers. At least two-thirds of all the students who have left this institution have rendered service to the State in either the public or the private schools.

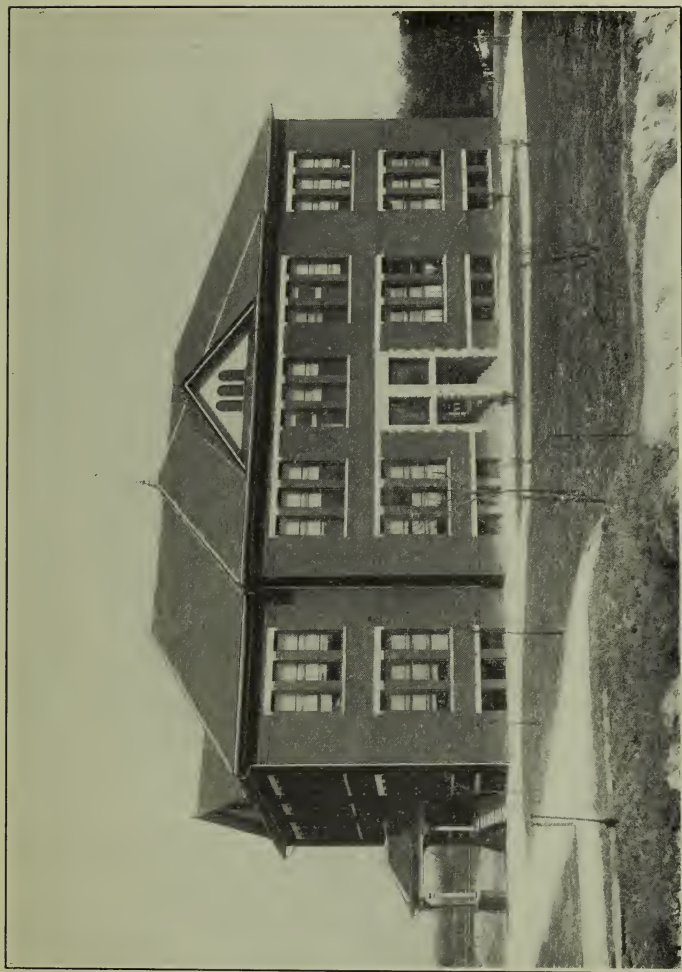
But, in addition to the normal feature mentioned, there should be offered here a course of study which will attract the young woman seeking the broad culture usually obtained in our leading colleges. A careful inspection will, I believe, convince any one that this demand has been met.

It is no easy undertaking to plan a course of instruction which is thoroughly adapted to the ever-changing conditions of modern life. With each succeeding year life becomes more complex and, hence, the college which hopes to meet the demands made upon it has a problem which becomes more complex and more difficult. As there is growth and development in all of our institutions the school cannot afford to remain stationary. On the other hand, we must not lose sight of the ideas and ideals which have given strength and permanency to the civilization fostered by the old education. To steer between these two extremes, the demands for change on the one hand and for continuity and stability on the other, is a serious task.

**Special Courses** From the standpoint of teacher training  
**For Teachers.** we have two problems in North Carolina.

In the first place, provision must be made for giving to as many young women as possible sound scholarship and professional skill that they may be able to perform in an intelligent manner the responsible duties of the school room. In the second place, we want to make as effective as possible the work of those teachers who are already engaged in the schools. The regular courses of the College are intended to meet the first requirement. In addition to these regular four-year courses leading to degrees, the College offers to the women of the State who have already commenced teaching, three brief courses of instruction.

Two of these courses are of two months' duration, one beginning at the opening of the fall term about the middle of September and ending about November 15th; and the other beginning about April 1st and closing with the college year. The third course, embracing a full year's work, is open to those whose general education and pedagogical experience have been such as to enable them to undertake the work with profit. All the advantages of the College are available to students pursuing these special courses. In the Department of Pedagogy lectures on the best methods of teaching all the common



THE CURRY BUILDING (TRAINING SCHOOL)







school studies are given and the students have an opportunity of spending some time in the Training School. In addition to the work of the Pedagogical Department, lectures and laboratory work are offered in the several departments of Science and special teachers' courses are given by the Departments of English and History.

Teachers who are eighteen years old and hold a first-grade certificate are eligible for registration in the two months' courses. The tuition is free. The only charge made by the College is a fee of \$5.00 for registration, use of text-books and the college library. The following course of instruction is offered in the special two months' courses:

1. Pedagogy. Lectures on the best methods of teaching the common school subjects.
2. English. The essentials of grammar and composition with readings in American Literature.
3. History. Topical study of United States History.
4. Science.
5. Drawing.
6. Observation in the Training School.

The requirements for admission to the one-year course are as follows:

1. A first-grade certificate or a diploma from a college of good standing.
2. Two years' experience in teaching or a college diploma as in No. 1.
3. Students must be twenty years old.

4. Examinations must be passed in the following subjects: Arithmetic, United States History, English Grammar and Composition.

There is no charge for instruction in this one-year special course. As in the case of our regular students, board in the college dormitories is furnished at actual cost, if the applicant is able to secure a dormitory appointment, and the college fees are the same charged the students pursuing one of the regular courses.

The instruction in Pedagogy of the one-year course embraces the work of the Junior and Senior years of the regular course. In addition to this, instruction is offered in English, History, Drawing, Science, and Observation in the Training School.

It will be seen that this College offers every reasonable facility to those teachers of the State who have already begun their professional career, but who desire to strengthen themselves in scholarship and technical skill.

### Special

A special course in music has been arranged to meet the demands of those students who do not wish to take one of the regular courses and who desire to give extra time to their training in instrumental or vocal music. No degree is awarded for the completion of this course, but students satisfying the requirements in music for the four years and the academic work through the Sophomore year will be given a music certificate. The course of instruction is as follows:

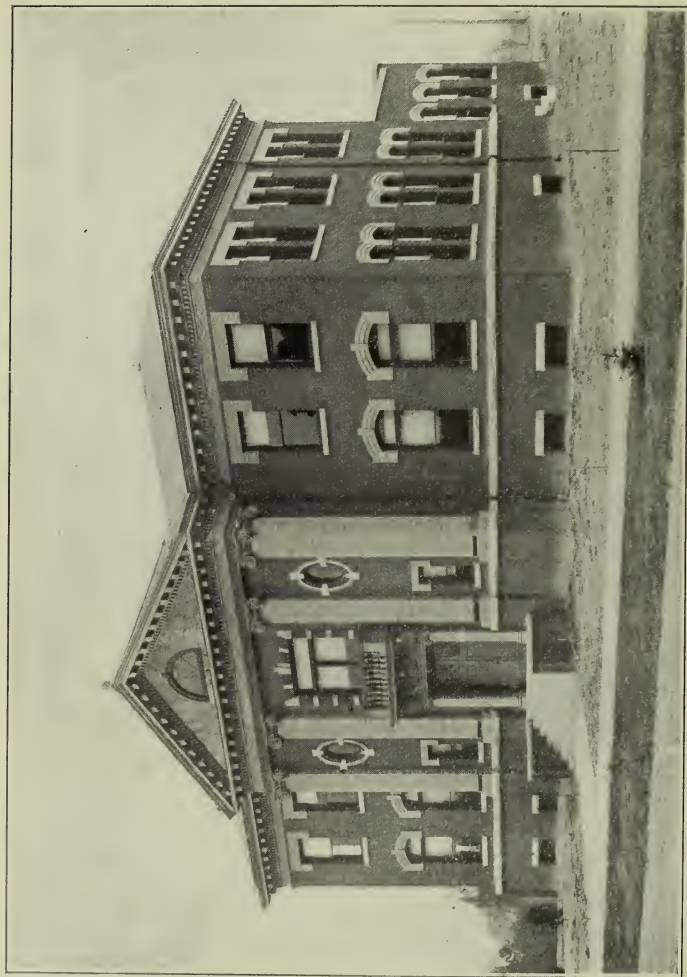
FRESHMAN	SOPHOMORE	JUNIOR	SENIOR
Music ..... 5	Music..... 5	Music..... 8	Music..... 9
English ..... 3	English..... 3	English..... 3	English..... 3
Mod'n Language 4	Mod'n Language 4	Mod'n Language 3	Modern
History..... 3	Mathematics.... 4	Mathematics } 4	Language..... 3
Hygiene and } 3	Elocution..... 2	or Physics.... }	Psychology..... 3
Vocal Music.... }			

### Special

In addition to the regular and special Departments. courses already referred to, special instruction is offered in the following departments:

1. Domestic Science;
2. Domestic Art;
3. Shorthand and Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc.;
4. Manual Arts.





THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

**Library.**

In his last report President McIver referred to the fact that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had given \$15,000 with which to erect a library building. After the donation of this amount for the erection of the building Mr. Carnegie agreed to add \$3,868.00 with which to purchase stacks and other library furniture, making a total of \$18,868.00. This building has been erected and thoroughly equipped so that the College now has an up-to-date library. The building is, of course, not large, but it meets very admirably our present needs. Mr. Carnegie usually attaches some condition to his gift of a library, but this building was donated without any restriction whatever. It was simply given to the State for the use of the Normal and Industrial College with no limitations. The College spends \$1200 or \$1500 annually in the purchase of new books.

The call for trained librarians in our State increases each year. This is due to the establishment of public libraries in our cities and towns, and in some instances in our rural districts. This College hopes to meet that demand by establishing in the near future and maintaining a department for the training of librarians. The course would have been outlined by the beginning of the present session, but the rearrangement of the books in the new building, cataloging, etc., has required the whole time and attention of our librarian.

**Loan Funds  
of the College.**

In 1902 the General Education Board offered to give \$2500 a year for three years as an Alumnæ Loan and Scholarship Fund, provided the former students and other friends of the Institution would raise an equivalent amount. About one year ago the balance of the \$7500 needed to secure the gift from the General Education Board was raised, and, hence, the College now has a Loan and Scholarship Fund of \$15,000. Before this fund was established friends of the College had donated a Students' Loan Fund amounting to about \$3,000.

Quite a number of ambitious young women who were unable to raise all the money necessary for attending the College

have availed themselves of the opportunity offered by these funds. Last year thirty-three students borrowed money to the amount of \$1959.00. During the present year thirty-one students have already been aided and others will doubtless secure aid before the close of the session from one of these funds. The amount loaned to students during the present session amounts to \$2247.50.

As the College was carrying notes at the bank for money borrowed several years ago, it preferred paying interest to this fund rather than to the bank, and hence, it has borrowed \$4,415.34 from the Loan and Scholarship Fund. The two Literary Societies to complete their society halls have borrowed \$5198.97. The remainder, after deducting the scholarships and the amount loaned to students, is deposited in the Savings Department of the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, thus yielding four per cent. interest. The notes given by the College and by the two Literary Societies yield to the fund six per cent. interest annually. This fund does not bring any additional revenue to the College, but it enables ambitious young women who would otherwise be unable to do so to secure the advantages of a college education.

**The Completion  
of the  
Society Halls.**

For fourteen years the two Literary Societies of the College have had no homes and were thus forced to hold their meetings in the college chapel and in recitation rooms. This was a source of great annoyance and inconvenience, as it became necessary to arrange seats and make other preparation for their regular meetings. About eight years ago the students, former students, and other friends of the College commenced raising a fund for the erection of a building in which would be located the halls of the two Literary Societies. The students and their friends raised \$13,654.33 for this purpose. This amount includes \$6000 donated by Mr. George Foster Peabody, of New York, and \$1000 given by Mr. T. B. Bailey in memory of his two daughters who died at the College. This last amount has been used to aid in erect-



ing the building, but it is the purpose of the college authorities to complete the furnishing of the memorial room in this building. With the money on hand the work on the building was commenced, but as the available funds were not sufficient the building was simply closed in and has remained for several years in an unfinished condition. Last year at the suggestion of the Board of Directors the two Societies borrowed \$5198.97 from the Loan and Scholarship Fund and also \$1,000 which had been given to the College by Mr. V. Everit Macy, of New York. These two amounts made available for the completion of the Society halls in the Students' Building \$6,198.97 which was used for that purpose. Hence, with the opening of the present session the Literary Societies had for the first time halls for their meetings which are distinctively their own. I think the determination thus shown by the student body is commendable. The Societies are now making provision for furnishing their halls in a simple yet tasteful manner.

The largest auditorium at the College is on the second floor of the Students' Building. This auditorium has never been completed and I suggest in another part of this report that the Legislature be asked to appropriate an amount sufficient to cancel the debt which the students have contracted and to complete and furnish this large auditorium. For both of these purposes it will require about \$10,000. The Students' Building when completed will be worth at least \$50,000. The State will, therefore, add to the equipment of the College a building worth \$50,000 by a special appropriation of only \$10,000. Besides, it would be a great encouragement to the students who have made so many sacrifices if the Legislature would pay the debt made for the completion of their Society halls. The furnishing of these halls will cost the students nearly \$2,000 and they ought not to be asked to spend more than this from their regular funds. The basement floor of this building has been finished by the College and is now used by the departments of Manual Arts and of Domestic Science as recitation rooms.

**Grounds.**

At the time Mr. George Foster Peabody gave the \$6,000 heretofore mentioned, he also gave \$5,000 to be spent for the improvement of the grounds and the College Park. This money was spent in grading College Avenue and in clearing and grading roads and walks and in the erection of bridges, etc., in the Park. It will be necessary for the College to spend a small amount annually in keeping the bridges in repair and the roads in the proper condition for travel.

Under a city ordinance we were forced to spend about \$1,000 in putting down concrete sidewalks on Walker Avenue.

The play-ground at the Curry Building had never been graded. When the teams have not been otherwise engaged we have used them during the past fall in grading and improving this yard. When completed it will be well adapted to the purpose of a play-ground for the four hundred children of the Training School.

**Heating.**

When the last biennial report was made the Spencer Building, the Students' Building, and the Curry Building had been connected with the central heating plant. Last year the Main Building, the wooden dormitory, the President's residence, the infirmary, and the library (recently erected) were all connected with this central heating plant. Our system of heating is far more satisfactory than it was when we had individual plants. This change has reduced our danger from fire to a minimum and has also somewhat lessened our fuel and labor bills. From every standpoint it is more satisfactory than the former plan of having a heating plant attached to each building.

**Special  
Expenditures.**

In 1905 the General Assembly gave in addition to the sum of \$40,000 for support and maintenance a special appropriation of \$10,000 for the year 1905 and \$10,000 for the year 1906 for the purpose of replacing the laundry building and equipment and the cold

storage plant destroyed by fire. The further sum of \$5,000 was annually appropriated as a special maintenance fund and for the purpose of connecting the central heating plant with the college buildings.

In accordance with the directions of the General Assembly the following sums have been spent for the items enumerated below: (See Treasurer's report.)

Laundry Building and power plant .....	14,157.37
Laundry equipment .....	4,650.00
Cold storage .....	4,000.00
Connecting the Main Building, the wooden dormitory, etc., with the central heating plant.....	10,305.91
	<hr/> \$33,113.28

#### THE IMPERATIVE NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE.

1. *The Completion of the Students' Building.* In another part of this report I suggest that the Legislature be asked to appropriate \$10,000 to pay the debt contracted by the Societies for the completion of their halls and for the purpose of finishing and furnishing the large auditorium on the second floor. There is not an auditorium at the College of sufficient size to accommodate the audiences which assemble here at commencement and on other public occasions. We have a study hall in the Main Building, but it is not well adapted to auditorium purposes. The completion of this auditorium would meet an urgent need of the College.

2. *An Increase of \$5,000 in the Annual Appropriation.* The cost of living has increased so much within the last few years that it seems we ought to pay the members of our faculty larger salaries and our other employees better wages. In addition to this, all material needed for the proper maintenance of the College has greatly increased in cost.

3. *The Construction of a Spur Track from the Railroad for the Delivery of Coal.* For the past fourteen years it has been necessary to haul the coal supply of the College about one mile. When the condition of the roads and streets dur-

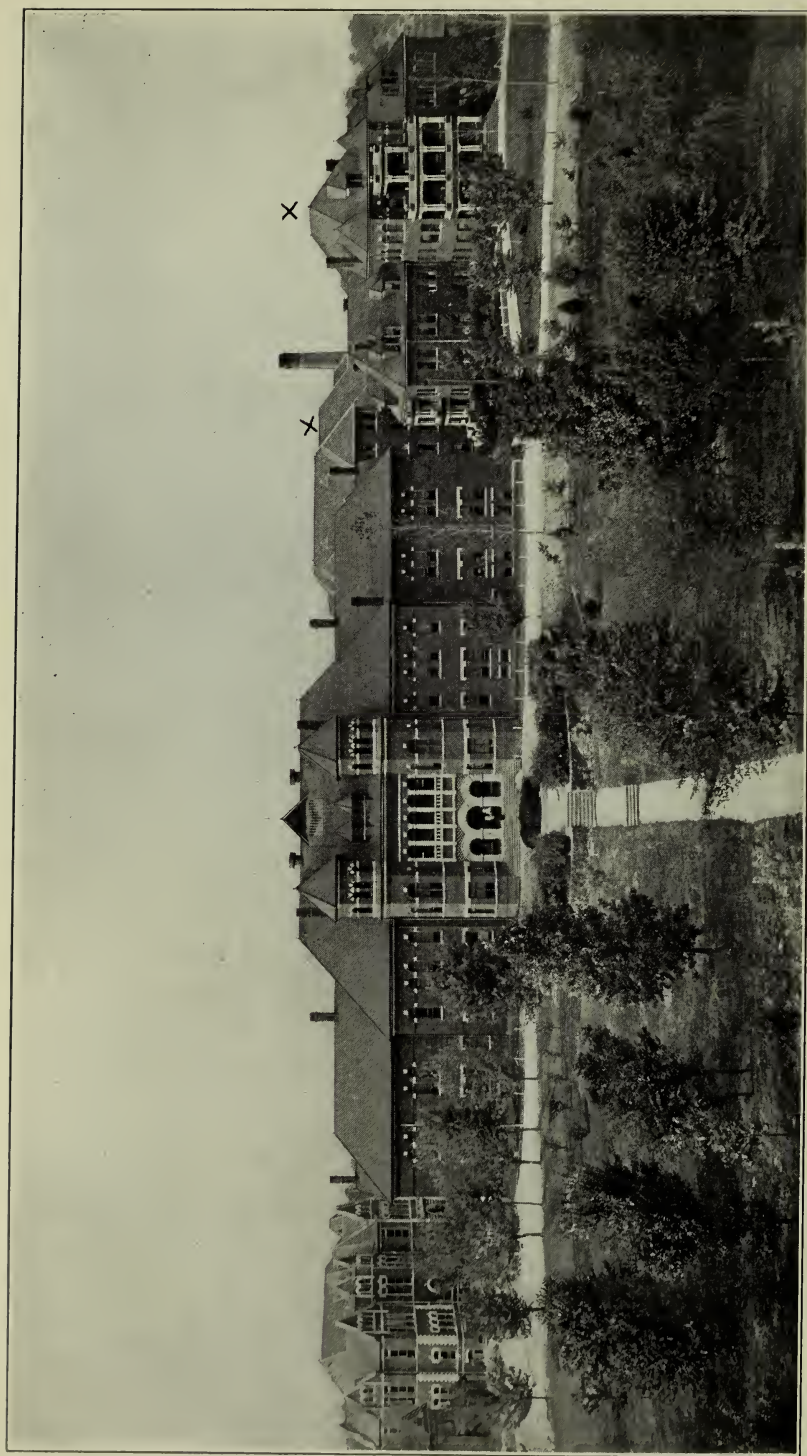
ing the winter season is considered this becomes a serious matter. It costs nearly \$1,000 annually to haul the fuel supply from the railroad to the College. I believe this spur track can be built for \$6,000. It would save the State, as has already been indicated, nearly \$1,000 annually. It is, therefore, a good business proposition from the State's standpoint.

4. *An Appropriation Sufficient to Pay the Indebtedness of the College.* When the College was established Messrs. R. S. Pullen, R. T. Gray, E. P. Wharton and others donated ten acres of land, on which were erected the college buildings. By 1895, as the College was developing so rapidly, the Board of Directors became convinced that the ten acres donated would not be sufficient for its future growth. The Board, therefore, very wisely decided to purchase about 112 acres adjoining the property already owned by the State. This land was purchased for \$12,000, \$1,000 of which was paid at the time of the purchase and notes of \$1,000 each were given, payable annually thereafter with deferred interest. The College thus contracted a debt of \$11,000. No one now questions the wisdom of the Board in making this purchase. The land which was bought for \$12,000 in 1895 would easily bring \$70,000 or \$80,000 if placed on the market today.

The indebtedness of the College was increased by the typhoid fever epidemic which occurred in 1899. This calamity cost more than \$20,000 and while a special appropriation was made by the General Assembly to aid the College in its distress the loss of fees, etc., occasioned by the epidemic could not be provided for by appropriation. The same condition arose three years ago when our main dormitory was destroyed by fire. The General Assembly replaced the burned buildings, but at least one-third of the students could not return after the fire and hence the income of the College was correspondingly reduced. It has, therefore, not been possible to pay all indebtedness without seriously retarding the development of the College and consequently the payment of interest has been an annual drain upon the revenues.







STUDENTS' BUILDING

MAIN BUILDING

X BRICK DORMITORY (Burned)  
Proposed Site for Science Building



President McIver promised in his last report to your Board to cancel this debt within the next three or four years. It can be done by strict economy, but to do so will seriously hinder the College in its natural growth.

The total amount of indebtedness against the College on the 15th of September, 1906, when the fiscal year closed, was \$23,118.34. (See Treasurer's report.) Since the above date we have paid \$8,543, leaving a total indebtedness at the present date of \$14,575.34. If we could obtain a special appropriation of \$15,000 for this purpose the College would be entirely clear of all indebtedness.

5. *A Science Building.* The College has outgrown the capacity of the Main Building which is used for administration offices and recitation rooms. It is impossible under present conditions for any teacher to have a room which is distinctively his own, as our crowded condition makes it necessary for several teachers to occupy the same room at different periods of the day. While the literary work is not so seriously hampered, it is simply impossible to do satisfactory science work without laboratories, etc. The Department of Chemistry and the Department of Physics occupy the same recitation room. We have an incomplete chemical laboratory in one of our basements, but we have no laboratory whatever for experimental purposes in Physics. There are a few pieces of apparatus in the lecture room used for Physics and Chemistry, but it can not be dignified by the name of "Laboratory." As I see it this new science building is an additional equipment which the College imperatively demands for its best growth and development.

This new building would contain the administration offices, (President's Office, Stenographer's Office, Secretary's Office, Vault, Bursar's Office,) Students' Waiting Room, Study Room, Chemical Laboratory, Physical Laboratory, Biological Laboratory, Museum, Physician's Office, Recitation Rooms, Domestic Science, Cooking and Sewing Rooms, etc.

6. *The Purchase of Additional Land.* While it would be very desirable for the State to spend at least \$100,000 in the purchase of land adjoining the college property, it seems absolutely necessary for it to control the land between McIver Street and the Curry Building yard. If houses are erected on the west side of this street the back yards will adjoin the front yard of the Training School. It seems, therefore, necessary for the State to purchase for its own protection some of the land on the west side of this street.

#### OTHER NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE.

I take pleasure in quoting that part of President McIver's last report which speaks of the "Additional Needs of the College." It is as follows:

"1. *Electric Light Plant.* It is claimed by those who have expert knowledge and who have had experience in the use of lighting plants that an electric light plant would pay for itself in six or eight years by saving in rentals for lights. The lighting furnished by the Electric Company has not yet been satisfactory, and while I greatly prefer, if economy will permit, that the College shall not have the responsibility of running an electric plant, yet I am almost driven to the conclusion that we must have a plant before we can have satisfactory lights.

"2. *The Infirmary.* The Infirmary of the College was built when the College had only four hundred students, and only about three hundred of them boarded in the dormitories. The enrollment for the present year will be nearly 600. There are now 420 boarders in the dormitories and about 80 boarders in private families. It is necessary, therefore, that the infirmary be enlarged. This is especially important when there is any contagious disease in the College and when the isolation of the first case is necessary to prevent a spread of the disease.

"3. *Gymnasium.* The College is in great need of a gymnasium. It cannot do its proper work without one. I do not

know of any similar institution for men or women without gymnasium equipment superior to ours. I fear that its importance as a factor in the development of strong and useful women is not fully appreciated. Not only the health and strength of our students but also the dignity of their bearing and their influence in the world would be greatly increased by the proper use of a gymnasium.

“4. *Dormitory Capacity.* About four hundred students are now boarding in the college dormitories, and eighty are boarding in homes near the College. More than a hundred other applicants who desired to board in the dormitories and were unwilling to board in private families were prevented from coming to the College this year. It is not only better for the students to board in the college dormitories, but it is less expensive than boarding in private families.

“The question of dormitory room for young women students is a much more serious one than dormitories for men, and I do not feel that I ought to close this report without calling attention to the important fact that the State has never provided sufficient living room for its young women ambitious to prepare themselves for the great work of teaching the State’s children.”

**The Influence of the College Upon the Life of the State.** One of the most hopeful signs for the future of North Carolina is the educational awakening which is beginning to reach even the most remote corners. A great many forces have aided in this awakening, but I believe that the State Normal and Industrial College through its faculty and its students has contributed no small part. This College under the leadership of its great President has always stood for the development of a broad and liberal public school system that would reach and elevate the life of every child within the borders of the State.

It is impossible to estimate the influence of the earnest and faithful young women who have gone from the State Normal and Industrial College to teach in all parts of our Common-

wealth. The former students of this College have during the past fourteen years taught between 200,000 and 300,000 school children and nearly one-half of all who attend the city graded schools are being taught by its graduates.

From the standpoint of service rendered I feel confident that the State has been amply repaid for the investment made in the establishment and maintenance of this Institution. Within the past two years the faculty has greatly enlarged the opportunities offered for the preparation of teachers, and if the proper support by appropriation and otherwise can be obtained it will make still broader and more effective the teacher training feature of the work.

One of the most distressing needs of the State at this time is thoroughly equipped teachers for her schools. With the small salaries which these teachers receive it is not possible for them to pay more than a small part, in tuition and other fees, of the amount necessary for the maintenance of a college for their training. The State must, therefore, provide this training at the smallest possible cost, and I do not believe that a larger reward in service will be reaped from any other source than from the appropriations made for the enlargement of the facilities offered for teacher training by the State's only College for the education of her young women.

Respectfully submitted,

J. I. FOUST, *Acting President.*

## HISTORICAL SKETCH

(W. C. Smith.)

“That a school or schools be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities.”

—Constitution of North Carolina, ratified December 18, 1776.

“In all well regulated governments it is the indispensable duty of every Legislature to consult the happiness of a rising generation and endeavor to fit them for an honorable discharge of the social duties of life by paying the strictest attention to their education.”

—General Assembly of North Carolina, 1789.

“The people have a right to the privilege of education and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.”

“Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.”

—Present Constitution of North Carolina.

“The first business of a State is the education of its citizens.

\* \* \* For every pound you save in education you will spend five in prosecutions, in prisons, in penal settlements.”

—Lord Macaulay.

“Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness.”

—Washington.

“The information of the people at large can alone make them the safe, as they are the sole, depository of our political and religious freedom. No other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness.”

—Thomas Jefferson.

“Every human being has a claim to a judicious development of his faculties by those to whom the care of his infancy is confided. The mother is qualified, and qualified by the Creator himself, to become the principal agent in the development of her child; \* \* \* and what is demanded of her is \* \* \* a thinking love.”

—Pestalozzi.



“Every daughter ought to be so educated that she can answer the claims of humanity, whether those claims require the labor of the head or the labor of the hand.”

—Horace Mann.

“I am happy to be able to state that an increased interest is manifested among all classes in popular education. This, I believe, is due to the action of the last Legislature in appropriating money for the establishment of normal schools. \* \* I sincerely hope the appropriation \* \* may be renewed, and the law be made to embrace both sexes. For, though females have attended both schools by permission, yet the Board of Education did not feel at liberty to expend any money in their aid, which was a little ungallant for so chivalrous a people as ours, who are so well aware that as a general rule our female teachers are better than the male.”

—Vance: Message to Legislature, 1879.

“We want better education and home training, and inducements to self-exertion instead of State-supported pauperism. \* \* \* Upon the education of the American girl depends the future of the American home.”

—J. L. M. Curry.

“One-third of North Carolina’s population is composed of women and girls of the white race, and the opportunities given to this class of our population will determine North Carolina’s destiny. The chief factors of any civilization are its homes and its primary schools. Homes and primary schools are made by women rather than by men. No State which will once educate its mothers need have any fear about future illiteracy. An educated man may be the father of illiterate children, but the children of educated women are never illiterate.”

—Charles Duncan McIver.

---

That our constitution makers were not unmindful of the necessity of providing for the education of the citizens of a republic is indicated by the tenor of the first three extracts quoted above. That neither they nor the members of our legislative assemblies from 1776 to 1891 realized the significant truth of the last five quotations is indicated by this bit of recorded history coming from the United States Bureau of Education in 1888:

“At no time have the girls of North Carolina had opportunities for intellectual development equal to those provided for the boys. The reason for this is that few individuals or denominations can pro-



vide for an institution so munificently as can a State, and if able, some stimulus is generally necessary to induce them to do it. The male colleges have always had the State University to quicken them to emulation, and in their efforts to surpass it in equipment and in the character of the instruction offered, steady growth and development have resulted."

—Circular of Information No. 2, 1888, page 117.

That this neglect of woman's education had brought with it an inevitable heritage of illiteracy was revealed by the census of 1890. Among the unpleasant facts recorded against our State by that census were the following: Of a population of 1,147,446, who were ten years of age and over, 409,703 were illiterate. Of our 754,857 white people, 173,722 were illiterate. Of our white women 97,996 were illiterate. "Religion, morality and knowledge necessary to good government" and 97,996 white women, unable to read the "Sermon on the Mount!"

And what did the future promise? The census showed that out of a white school population of 370,144, there was an average school attendance of only 134,108. Where were the other 236,036? Where are they now, those North Carolina white boys and girls, and how much is North Carolina the poorer for these neglected resources? "The indispensable duty of every Legislature to pay the strictest attention to their education," and over 200,000 white children untaught to read and write!

Such were the conditions in 1890, conditions which pointed unerringly to two obligations on the part of the Commonwealth:

First, to right an injustice of more than one hundred years standing by making such provision for the women of the State as would enable them to secure an education similar to that obtainable by their brothers; and, second, to provide means whereby thousands of untaught children might have the opportunity of learning from the lips and lives of worthy instructors lessons in self-help and civic righteousness.

To right this wrong and to remedy this growing evil the State's College for women was created.

The General Assembly of 1891 established The State Normal and Industrial College with an annual appropriation of \$10,000.

The purpose for which the Institution was created as stated in Section 5 of the Act establishing it is as follows:

“Section 5. The object of this institution shall be (1) to give to young women such education as shall fit them for teaching; (2) to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, typewriting, stenography, and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness. Tuition shall be free to those who signify their intention to teach upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.”

The management of the Institution was placed in the hands of a Board of Directors, consisting of one member from each of the nine Congressional Districts, the first Board being elected by the General Assembly of 1891. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is ex-officio an additional member of the Board and its President.

The act establishing the Institution required that it should be located “at some suitable place where the citizens thereof will furnish the necessary buildings, or money sufficient to erect them.”

The Board of Directors decided to accept Greensboro’s offer, which was \$30,000 in money, voted by the town, and a beautiful ten acre site, located in the corporate limits of Greensboro, and donated by Messrs. R. S. Pullen, R. T. Gray, E. P. Wharton and others. Since the original donation the Directors have purchased about 116 acres of land, adjoining the original site.

In 1893 the General Assembly increased the annual appropriation to \$12,500, and made a special appropriation of \$4,500 a year for two years, to pay indebtedness incurred for general equipment.

The General Assembly of 1895, in addition to the annual appropriation of \$12,500, appropriated \$5,000 a year for two years, for maintenance and general improvements.

The General Assembly of 1897 made the annual appropriation for maintenance, improvements, and equipment, \$25,000 without any special appropriation.

The General Assembly of 1899, in addition to the annual appropriation of \$25,000, appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of providing a library and gymnasium.

About the time plans were being secured for a gymnasium building the epidemic of typhoid fever interrupted and made it impossible to carry out the plans, the Board of Directors having decided that it was wiser in the emergency to use the rest of the appropriation for the gymnasium to meet the extraordinary expenses of the College due to the suspension.

The legislative provision of 1901 was as follows:

“For the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the State Normal and Industrial College, amounting to \$25,000.00, caused chiefly by the recent epidemic of typhoid fever, and the consequent temporary suspension of the college, to provide for the erection of a practice and observation school building and to provide additional dormitory and recitation room, better library equipment, and other necessary permanent improvements at said college, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated annually for four years in addition to its standing appropriation of \$25,000.00.”

The General Assembly of 1903 made the following appropriations: An annual appropriation of \$40,000, a specific appropriation of \$4,000 for needed repairs and betterment, including cold storage, and a further sum of \$3,000 payable annually when the Peabody Fund should be withdrawn.

In 1905 the General Assembly enacted the following:

“The sum of forty thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro. And the further sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the years one thousand nine hundred and five and one thousand nine hundred and six for the purpose of replacing the laundry building and equipment and the cold storage plant destroyed by fire, and for paying the loss to the college income on account of said fire. And the further sum of five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated as a special maintenance fund and for connecting the central heating plant with the

college buildings. And the further sum of eighty-two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the specific purpose of paying the debt contracted in replacing the buildings destroyed by fire and any interest that may accrue in excess of this amount. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked."

Apart from the appropriations replacing the dormitory and other buildings destroyed by fire, the aid received by the College from the State has been chiefly for maintenance and repairs. An exception to this statement is the Practice and Observation School building erected by the State at a cost of about \$15,000.

The college plant is now worth perhaps \$490,000—much of it the gift of generous friends to the people of North Carolina. The grounds and the Main Building represent a donation from Greensboro; the Library, from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and the Students' Building, from the students, faculty, Mr. T. B. Bailey and Mr. George Foster Peabody. To the liberality of the latter many of the permanent improvements are also owing. Loan funds and scholarship funds, now amounting to \$18,000, represent contributions from private sources. Substantial aid has also been received through the Peabody Fund and through the General Education Board.

Thus through the fostering hand of the State and the kindly aid of friends the College has grown until it is no longer an experiment. Such it was in its beginnings, one of a series of experimental gropings extending over a period of more than ten years. Encouraged by the success attending the establishment of the first summer normal school at the University in 1877, the State in its laudable desire to carry education to the doors of the people thought to more quickly and more effectively secure the end in view by multiplying the centres of activity. Accordingly, by 1885, there were in existence eight State-supported normal schools, located at Elizabeth City, Washington, Wilson, Winston, Sparta, Newton, Asheville and Franklin. The principals of these schools were men foremost in the educational labors of the State. Engaged in





COLLEGE AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH





the work were such leaders as Moses, Graham, Tomlinson, McIver, Alderman, Noble, Branson, Thompson, Claxton, Joyner and others representing the very ablest men in the teaching profession. The next step was to concentrate this work by placing it in the hands of two men, who, as Institute Conductors, should devote their whole time and energy to solving the problems of the State's educational needs. These men, Alderman and McIver, after two years of work and study, formulated the plan, which, endorsed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and by the teaching profession generally, and approved by the General Assembly of 1891, gave birth to the State Normal and Industrial College.

Abandoning thus the policy of divided energies, the State by concentration of resources, sought to establish an institution which, like the University, properly managed and supported, should develop into a strong college, grow with the years and become a source of increasing pride and strength to the Commonwealth. This we repeat was an experiment—a successor to other experiments that had been tried and by common consent declared inadequate or impracticable.

The College is an experiment no longer, for, tried by the test of results, it has not been found wanting. During the fourteen years of its life, beginning October, 1892, and closing with the session of May, 1906, the College has had an average annual enrollment of more than 450 students. The average number of new students enrolled each year has been 232. They have come from all the ninety-seven counties of the State, and in their political and religious faith, their financial condition, their professional and social life, their intellectual ability and previous educational opportunity are representative of the people of North Carolina. Of the 3255 young women who have sought the help and strength thus provided, more than eighty per cent. received their training in the rural public schools; one-third defrayed their own expenses; and two-thirds, according to their own written statement, would not have attended any other North Carolina college. In brief, one of the strongest forces of the College and a prime

source of its usefulness has been the representative character of its patronage. This coming together of all classes from all sections of the State necessarily results in creating an atmosphere of wholesome democracy and equal opportunity. The spirit of the State's College for women is therefore what the spirit of every state college should be, and as a result its representatives acquire that larger sympathy, that breadth of vision and that intelligent insight into the needs of their State that no text-books or lectures or mere academic training can ever hope to give.

Some indication of the serviceableness of the College is suggested by what has been said of the scope and character of its patronage. It has, since its establishment, been an open door of opportunity for the white women of North Carolina. Through it the State has added to its resources over 3000 educated women who have taught lessons of patriotism and right living to more than 200,000 North Carolina children. Two thirds of all the students enrolled and nine-tenths of all who graduate become teachers in North Carolina. No large movement for the uplift of the State has failed to have support from its faculty and students, and today there is not a County in the State where representatives of the College are not to be found actively engaged in public service.

Thus has been fulfilled the prophecy of Charles Duncan McIver, who, in pleading for the establishment of the institution to which he afterwards gave his life, ended one of his institute reports with these words: "If the school shall be established for white girls, it will make education possible to thousands, who under present conditions must grow up in a state of ignorance and dependence, and in addition North Carolina will secure a body of teachers who will bless her because she has blessed them."

Recognizing the fulfillment of this prophecy and rejoicing in its realization each succeeding Legislature has dealt more and more generously with its College for women. The spirit of its founder still lives to bless the College and the State. His plans for its enlarged usefulness as outlined in his last

commencement address are found in this report under "Additional Needs of the College." The effective carrying out of these plans by the State would be an acceptable and enduring monument to one who served it well and faithfully. Thus will the College become what Charles Duncan McIver was assured it would become, a truly great institution, an index of the esteem in which North Carolina holds her womanhood. It would be as easy now to make it such as it was to create the normal school of the early nineties, but now, as then, the decision rests with the people whose institution it is and whose interests it seeks to serve.

## REPORT OF TREASURER

---

Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1905.

*To the Board of Directors:*

I submit herewith financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 15th, 1905:

### RECEIPTS.

State appropriation (annual) .....	\$ 35,000.00
State appropriation (special) .....	15,000.00
Peabody Fund .....	1,000.00
General Education Board .....	2,500.00
Fees .....	8,732.00
Tuition .....	14,761.00
Medicine .....	1,381.13
Fuel .....	2,197.00
Cash collected in advance for board and tuition—afterwards refunded .....	509.83
Fees for Training School books, etc.....	646.88
Stationery .....	954.00
City schools .....	2,135.80
Notes given .....	6,500.00
Farm operations—dairy, etc.....	5,546.94
Miscellaneous .....	2,058.89
Interest—refund on Spencer Building loan....	1,865.98
Spencer Building Fund .....	19,422.14
Library Fund .....	18,868.00
Dormitory .....	31,600.04
Laundry .....	6,401.30
Total .....	\$ 177,080.93
Spencer Building Fund in banks Sept. 15, 1904 .....	19,774.71
Total available for the year.....	\$ 196,855.64

### EXPENDITURES.

Bank account overdrawn Sept. 15, 1904 .....	\$ 6,888.35
Salaries .....	33,456.18

General expenses—servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, expense of Board meetings, rent .....	7,949.14
Advertising .....	557.07
Insurance .....	982.92
Repairing .....	3,727.65
Miscellaneous .....	5,339.42
Grounds .....	996.76
Equipment .....	2,580.31
Books .....	3,960.24
Stationery .....	1,389.85
Medicine .....	1,202.03
Park .....	353.36
Refund to students .....	509.83
Notes paid .....	16,500.00
Improvements—	
Cold storage .....	\$ 4,000.00
Music rooms .....	270.62
Laundry and power house .....	1,337.05
Library .....	10,782.72
Spencer Building .....	41,874.81
Water .....	296.84
Gas and electric lights .....	779.68
Coal .....	4,443.55
Farm operations—dairy, etc. ....	4,611.06
Dormitory .....	35,636.48
Laundry .....	6,251.28
Total .....	\$ 196,677.20

## INDEBTEDNESS.

Due Greensboro National Bank .....	\$ 10,000.00
Mrs. Weatherspoon .....	2,000.00
Alumnae Fund .....	6,915.34
State Treasurer .....	1,800.00
Overdraft at bank, Sept. 15, 1905 .....	3,106.56
Total .....	\$ 23,821.90

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. FORNEY, *Treasurer.*

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1906.

*To the Board of Directors:*

I submit herewith financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 15th, 1906:

## RECEIPTS.

State appropriation (annual).....	\$	50,000.00
State appropriation (special) .....		10,000.00
Peabody Fund .....		3,000.00
Fees .....		7,276.00
Tuition .....		13,205.82
Cash collected in advance for board and tuition—afterwards refunded .....		322.47
Training School books, etc. ....		775.34
City schools .....		2,597.20
Miscellaneous .....		1,007.83
Fuel .....		1,792.00
Departments—		
Medicine .....	\$	1,522.93
Stationery .....		1,130.45
Farm operations .....	6,214.53	8,867.91
Cash from notes given .....		9,500.00
Dormitory—boarding department .....		32,780.04
Laundry .....		6,300.15
<hr/>		
Total receipts for the year .....	\$	147,424.76
Amount of Library Fund on hand Sept. 15, 1905 .....		3,285.00
<hr/>		
Total available revenue for the fiscal year	\$	150,709.76

## EXPENDITURES:

Bank account overdrawn Sept. 15, 1905 .....	\$	3,106.56
Salaries .....	33,520.26	
General expenses—servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, expense of Board meetings, rent .....	6,153.25	
Advertising .....	628.05	
Repairing .....	4,038.60	
Miscellaneous .....	2,980.87	
Grounds .....	1,972.64	
Equipment .....	2,293.16	



Books .....	2,786.45	
Park .....	10.50	
Refund .....	322.47	
Notes paid .....	8,500.00	
Departments—		
Medicine .....	\$ 1,168.37	
Stationery .....	1,327.25	
Farm operations .....	3,775.57	6,271.19
Improvements—		
Laundry plant .....	16,557.84	
Library .....	8,374.00	
Heating plant .....	10,305.91	
Students' Building .....	198.97	35,436.72
Fuel, etc.—		
Water .....	556.52	
Gas .....	291.35	
Coal .....	3,791.43	4,639.30
Dormitory—boarding department .....	32,792.59	
Laundry .....	6,300.15	
<hr/>		
Total .....	\$ 151,752.76	

## INDEBTEDNESS.

Due National Bank .....	\$ 10,000.00
Mrs. Weatherspoon .....	2,000.00
Alumnae Fund .....	5,315.34
State Treasurer .....	2,160.00
Greensboro Loan and Trust Co. ....	2,500.00
Bank account overdrawn, Sept. 15, 1906.	1,143.00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$ 23,118.34

Respectfully,

E. J. FORNEY, *Treasurer.*

NOTE.—On January 1st, 1907, the above indebtedness had been reduced to \$14,575.34. We do not believe that the indebtedness of the college at the end of the present fiscal year, September 15th, 1907, will be much, if any, more than the above amount.

## REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

---

*Board of Directors State Normal and Industrial College,  
Greensboro, N. C.*

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the State Board of Health, visited and inspected the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro on the 25th ult. and beg to submit the following report:

We were treated with marked consideration and were taken over the buildings and grounds. The water used is from the city water works, but before drinking it is thoroughly sterilized by boiling, the Forbes apparatus being employed. This should give a perfectly sterile and pure water, free from all infectious germs. The sewerage and water closets are the best results of sanitary plumbing obtainable. Much attention is given to ventilation and the free use of the bath tubs is insisted on, and cleanliness is in evidence on all sides. \*

\* \* The College has a herd of cows and much care is given to the milk supply used by the students.

Very respectfully submitted,

THOS. E. ANDERSON,

W. O. SPENCER,

*Committee.*





c  
N 81ong B  
1906/08

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

The North Carolina  
State Normal and Industrial  
College

For the two college years ending  
September 15th, 1908

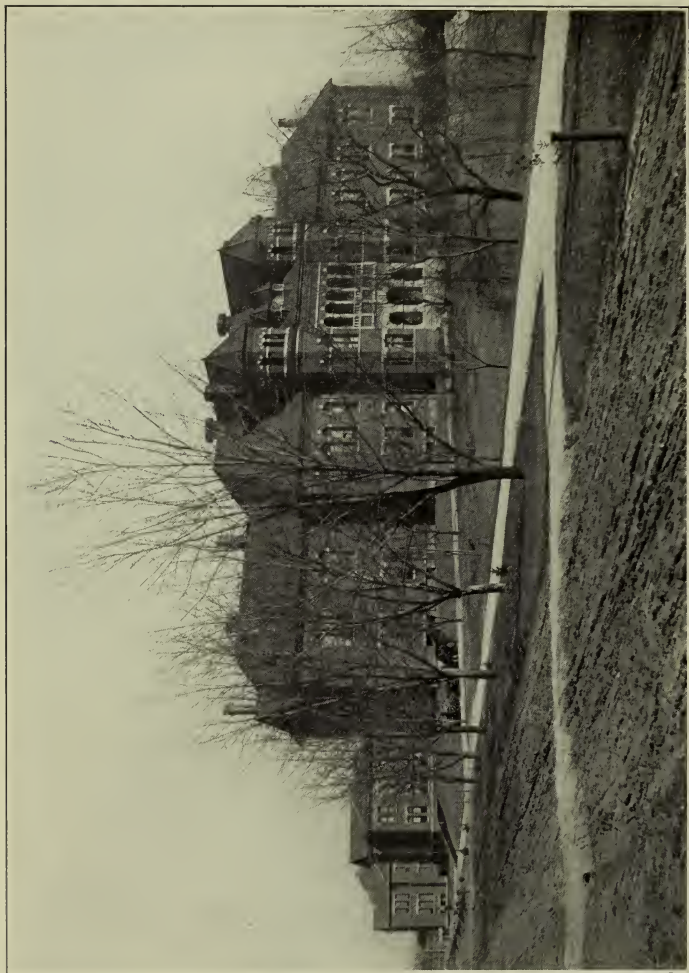












ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF  
The North Carolina  
State Normal and Industrial  
College

FOR THE TWO COLLEGE YEARS  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 15th, 1908

---

GREENSBORO, N. C.  
JOS. J. STONE & CO., PRINTERS AND BINDERS  
1909



# The North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College

---

## IDEAS FOR WHICH THE COLLEGE STANDS.

The State Normal and Industrial College stands for a public school system that will educate all the people. It teaches its students and urges them to teach others the doctrine of universal education. The authorities of the institution regard the College as a part of the public school system of the State, and believe that it has a duty to discharge, not only to those who study within its walls, but to that great body of people who, for one reason or another, will not enter this or any other school or college. The greatest amount of educational opportunity to the greatest number of people, is its motto and its aim. Without reservation, members of its faculty stand for local taxation for public schools, and for every movement which tends to secure to the State effective teaching for every child, preparing him for productive labor and intelligent citizenship.

The institution undertakes to emphasize in every legitimate way that any system of education which refuses to recognize the equal educational rights of women with those of men is unjust, unwise, and permanently hurtful.

I respectfully submit that there is no part of North Carolina's public educational system from which she can expect more in proportion to what she has expended than she may reasonably hope to reap from the work of this College. It is the only college in North Carolina for women of the white race which has an appropriation from the State.

One-third of the population of North Carolina is composed of women and girls of the white race, and the opportunities given to this class of our population will determine North Carolina's destiny. The chief factors of any civilization are its homes and its primary schools. Homes and primary schools are made by women rather than by men. No State which will once educate its mothers need have any fear about

future illiteracy. An educated man may be the father of illiterate children, but the children of educated women are never illiterate. Three-fourths of all educated women in North Carolina spend a part of each day educating their own children or the children of others, whereas, three-fourths of the educated men in the State spend a very short time daily with their own children, to say nothing of educating them.

Money invested in the education of a man is a good investment, but the dividend which it yields is frequently confined to one generation and is of the material kind. It strengthens his judgment, gives him foresight, and makes him a more productive laborer in any field of activity. It does the same thing for a woman, but her field of activity is usually in company with children, and therefore the money invested in the education of a woman yields a better *educational* dividend than that invested in the education of a man. Therefore, the State, for the sake of its present and future educational interests, ought to decree that for every dollar spent by the government, State or Federal, in the training of men, at least another dollar be invested in the work of educating women.

If it be claimed that woman is weaker than man, then so much the more reason for giving her at least an equal educational opportunity with him. If it be admitted, as it must be, that she is by nature the chief educator of children, her proper training is the strategic point in the universal education of any race. If equality in culture be desirable, and if congeniality between husbands and wives after middle life be important, then a woman should have more educational opportunities in youth than a man; for a man's business relations bring him in contact with every element of society, and if he have fair native ability he will continue to grow intellectually during the active period of his life, whereas, the confinements of home and the duties of motherhood allow little opportunity to a woman of any culture except that which comes from association with little children. This experience which comes from living with innocent children is a source of culture by no means to be despised, but how much better would it be for the mother and the father and the children if the mother's education in her youth could always be such as will enable her in after life to secure that inspiration and solace and power which comes from familiarity with the great books of the world.

CHARLES DUNCAN McIVER.



STUDENTS' BUILDING





**BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
FOR THE TWO COLLEGE YEARS ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.**

---

*To His Excellency Robert B. Glenn, Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR:—In compliance with the requirements of the law, the Board of Directors of the State Normal and Industrial College begs to submit the following report of the operation, progress, work and condition of the institution for the biennial period beginning September 16, 1906, and ending September 15, 1908.

We ask your careful attention to the excellent Biennial Report of President J. I. Foust, submitted herewith; and refer you to it for detailed information as to the work of the College during the past two years, and as to its needs for future development.

During this period the following improvements have been made under the direction of this Board:

**I. Completion of the Students' Building.**

The Students' Building, including the Bailey Memorial Room, has been completed by an additional expenditure of \$4,500. This is now one of the most beautiful and useful of the college buildings. The entire cost, equipment included, was \$49,813.00. Of this amount, the students, the alumnae and their friends contributed about \$18,000.00, and Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bailey, of Mocksville, for the Bailey Memorial Room, about \$2,000.00.

**II. Addition to the Spencer Building.**

In compliance with the direction of the General Assembly of 1907, an addition to the south wing of the Spencer Building, with dormitory accommodations for seventy-five students,

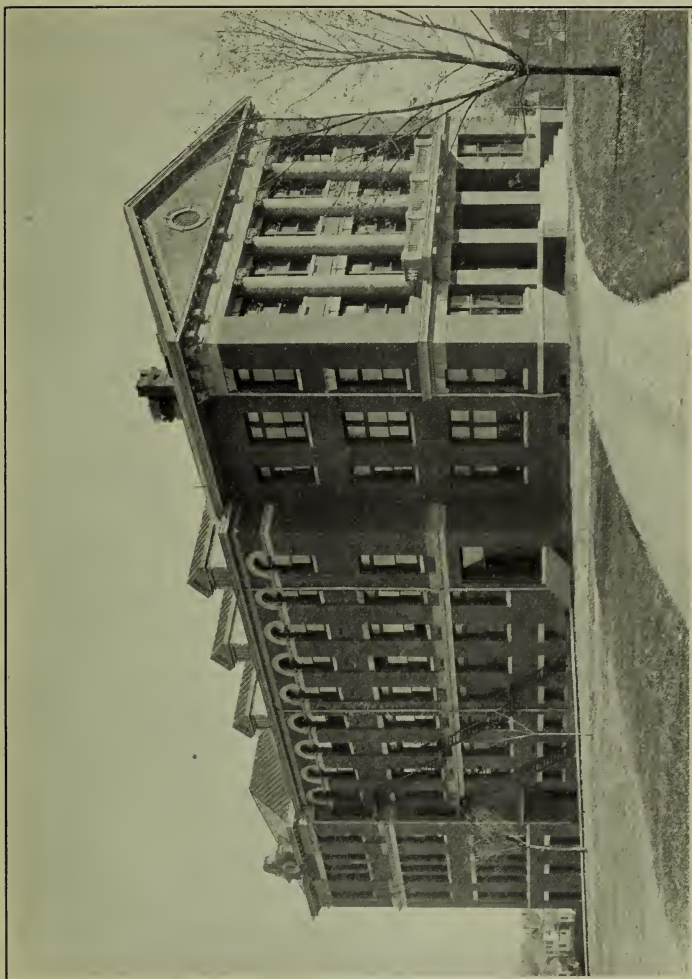
was completed and equipped in the summer of 1907. The addition faces Walker Avenue and adds greatly to the beauty and imposing appearance of the building. The total cost, including equipment, was \$31,230.82.

### III. The McIver Memorial Building.

In further compliance with the direction of the General Assembly of 1907, the Board had its architects, Hook and Rogers, to prepare, after careful consultation with various members of the faculty and a thorough inspection of some of the most modern science buildings of this country, plans for the McIver Memorial Building. The estimated cost of the building, in accordance with the plans submitted and adopted by the Board, was about \$125,000. On account of lack of funds the Board decided to erect at this time only the central section of the building to meet the pressing immediate needs for science laboratories and additional recitation rooms. This central section was completed and equipped in time for occupancy at the beginning of the fall term of 1908, at a cost of \$54,451.35. For the completion of the work, however, the Board was compelled to borrow \$25,000, and its notes for this amount are now outstanding, as explained more fully in the Report of the President. The adopted plans call for the addition of two wings; and, when these are added, this will, in our opinion, be one of the most beautiful as well as one of the best equipped science buildings in the South. It is earnestly hoped that means will be provided to complete this building as early as possible. When completed, it will be a fitting memorial to the great services of the great man whose name it bears and the fulfillment of the purpose and intention of the General Assembly of 1907.

### IV. Enlargement of the Heating Plant.

The erection of the first unit of the McIver Building necessitated the enlargement of the already overloaded heating plant. The cost of this enlargement was \$5,555.70.



McIVER MEMORIAL BUILDING





#### V. The Purchase of Additional Land.

For the protection of the Curry Building, the Spencer Building, which is the main dormitory, and the McIver Building, it was deemed advisable and, in fact, necessary by the Board to purchase the land lying between the property of the College and McIver Street, and also the strip of land east of the campus lying between Walker Avenue and Spring Garden Street. The entire cost of this land was \$10,520.05. The land to the north of West Market Street cut off by the extension of that street was sold for \$6,000, and this amount, with the Macy Fund of \$1,000, was applied to the payment of the purchase price of the above land. The balance of the purchase price was paid out of the income of the College.

#### VI. Indebtedness.

Our last report showed a total indebtedness of \$23,118.34 on September 15, 1906, the end of the fiscal year. During this biennial period that indebtedness has been liquidated out of the revenues of the College. In addition to this, the indebtedness of \$6,410.77 for money borrowed by the students for the completion of their society halls in the Students' Building has also been liquidated out of the revenues of the College. This was done in compliance with the promise made by the Board when the students borrowed the money, the Board at that time having expended the funds raised by the students for their society halls in the erection of the building, and having no power under the law as it then existed to borrow money for carrying out their part of the contract with the students for the completion of their halls. As explained above, the Board was compelled to incur an indebtedness of \$25,000 to complete the first unit of the McIver Building, which was absolutely necessary for supplying laboratories and additional recitation rooms. The need of these was an emergency that had to be met. The recitation room was insufficient even before the addition to the dormitory. With the increase in the

number of students, after this, it would have been absolutely impossible without the erection of this building to have carried on the work of the institution.

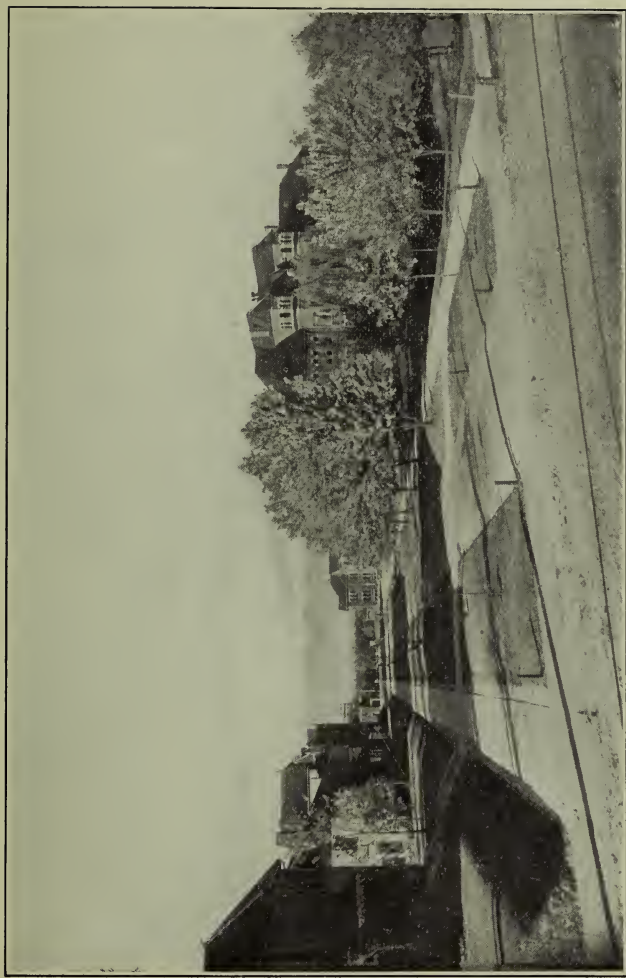
**The Needs of  
the College.**

We beg to endorse and emphasize that part of the President's Report setting forth and explaining the needs of the College. A great college must be a continuous growth. The growth must be commensurate with the demands made upon it. The demands are necessarily greater in its early years. From the day of its establishment to the present hour the demands upon this College for the education of North Carolina women and the training of North Carolina teachers have been greater than the Directors found it possible to meet with the means at their disposal. With the growth and development of the State, the demands upon the College will grow greater and the means for meeting these demands must necessarily be increased. The growth of the College must keep pace with the growth of the State. The State cannot let the College stand still without suffering in its own growth.

**The McIver  
Loan Fund.**

The Board desires also to endorse and emphasize what the President says in his Report about The McIver Loan Fund, and to express to the alumnae its heartfelt appreciation of their commendable efforts and their sacrifices in raising this fund of \$50,000 to assist worthy young North Carolina women of limited means to secure at the College the preparation and training that its first President, of whom this fund will be a loving memorial, gave his life to help secure for them.

In conclusion, the Board desires to express, in this last report to Your Excellency, its appreciation of your helpful interest in the College, and to record its grateful acknowledgment to the President and members of the faculty of the institution for their faithful services and their loyal support.



COLLEGE AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH



## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

---

*To the Board of Directors of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit a report of the State Normal and Industrial College for the past two fiscal years. The two years covered by this report show, I think, substantial progress along all lines of development.

Only seventeen years have elapsed since North Carolina commenced the work of building a College for the education of her young women and for the systematic training of her teachers. While much has been accomplished in this comparatively short period of time there still remain large undertakings for the future if the institution is to become commensurate with the demands of the people of a great State. It must depend in the future as it has in the past upon the liberality and sympathetic co-operation of our citizens. It is my firm conviction that no money appropriated by the General Assembly has been more wisely spent than the amount that has been expended under the direction of your Board in the maintenance and development of the State Normal and Industrial College.

### **Patronage.**

The College has always been very fortunate in the character of its patronage. By reference to the table given below it will be observed that the daughters of parents engaged in almost every vocation and profession of life enter the institution as students. The daughters of farmers, of lawyers, of clergymen, of mechanics, of railroad employees, of manufacturers, of clerks, etc., assemble here, all being furnished equality of opportunity by the State. With very few exceptions I can say from experience and observation that they are striving earnestly and honestly for the better things of life.

This diversity of patronage broadens the sympathy of every student and fosters in the student-body a spirit of true democracy. The following table gives the statistics for the past sixteen years and will be found to contain much interesting information :

	1892-'93	1893-'94	1894-'95	1895-'96	1896-'97	1897-'98	1898-'99	1899-'00	1900-'01	1901-'02	1902-'03	1903-'04	1904-'05	1905-'06	1906-'07	1907-'08
Number of regular students enrolled .....	223	391	405	444	412	437	409	490	407	447	494	536	553	480	461	545
Average age of students	19½	19½	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	19½	19	20	19½	19	19	19	19½	20	19
Number of counties represented.....	70	77	83	89	81	83	78	83	77	81	83	83	83	81	87	92
Number of graduates of other institutions.....	14	24	27	12	6	13	10	2	6	7	12	6	7	5	8	9
Number who had taught	80	104	103	107	79	87	95	105	86	93	118	85	88	92	95	116
Number who defrayed their own expenses...	95	127	128	131	113	132	144	172	130	166	137	141	164	130	132	171
Number whose fathers were not living.....	53	97	109	98	89	101	119	122	91	90	98	103	117	110	105	115
Number whose fathers were farmers.....	83	153	146	161	139	140	131	175	137	145	187	196	211	164	156	172
Number whose fathers were merchants.....	16	26	31	46	48	39	46	46	45	39	50	58	43	47	54	63
Number whose fathers were bookkeepers....	9	7	1	6	.....	19	.....	.....	4	6	7	4	7	6	5	4
Number whose fathers were clergymen.....	8	7	7	10	10	17	15	14	11	9	9	7	4	9	3	9
Number whose fathers were physicians.....	8	16	9	20	18	17	11	10	12	14	13	18	16	17	16	25
Number whose fathers were teachers.....	5	6	4	7	9	9	7	33	3	2	2	3	9	2	6	8
Number whose fathers were lawyers .....	5	11	13	9	18	15	11	12	10	10	14	17	19	13	17	11
Number whose fathers were lumber dealers...	.....	8	5	8	5	5	2	6	5	2	5	7	5	5	7	9
Number whose fathers were liverymen.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	4	3	2	1	.....	.....
Number whose fathers were drummers.....	2	5	5	5	6	7	2	7	10	11	6	5	6	8	5	13
Number whose fathers were manufacturers..	4	7	4	12	11	9	2	10	17	21	15	20	23	17	11	21
Number whose fathers were mechanics.....	4	5	9	7	7	8	8	6	7	2	1	8	10	8	8	8
Number whose fathers were railroad employees.....	4	10	10	11	6	10	7	2	4	3	7	9	9	6	4	5
Number whose fathers were hotel proprietors	2	3	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	4	2	3	.....
Number whose fathers were insurance agents	2	4	6	5	3	2	.....	3	6	7	9	10	6	2	6	5
Number whose fathers had retired from business.....	2	6	15	15	7	5	6	3	5	9	10	11	11	5	6	7
Number whose fathers were clerks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13	3	4	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Number whose fathers were druggists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	.....
Number whose fathers were editors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
Number whose fathers were tailors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number whose fathers were government officials.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	7	9	5	11	16	12	25



	1892-'93	1893-'94	1894-'95	1895-'96	1896-'97	1897-'98	1898-'99	1899-'00	1900-'01	1901-'02	1902-'03	1903-'04	1904-'05	1905-'06	1906-'07	1907-'08
Number whose fathers were engaged in miscellaneous business...	15	18	28	18	29	33	23	48	20	50	5	11	6	6	....	....
Number educated partially or entirely in the public schools.....	....	317	326	368	329	362	363	427	363	402	454	495	500	339	419	520
Number who, according to their own statement would not have attended any North Carolina college if they had not become students at the State Normal and Industrial College.....	....	246	271	314	278	263	299	299	242	314	292	373	366	300	279	330
Number who graduated at this institution.....	10	8	28	23	23	27	39	31	15	34	30	28	39	22	46	47
Total number receiving instruction from the institution, including workers in special departments and pupils of the Training School	223	401	420	541	538	683	651	730	654	711	878	889	951	820	845	930

By reference to the foregoing table the following facts are revealed:

1. A large proportion of the counties of the State have had one or more representatives in the College each year since its opening.

2. During each year there have been in attendance about one hundred young women who had taught school before entering the institution.

3. During the sixteen years covered by this report nearly one-third of the students in attendance defrayed their own expenses without help from parents or others.

4. Between eighty-five and ninety per cent. have received their preparatory training either partially or entirely in the public schools of the State.

During the session of 1906-1907, 419 out of a total enrollment of 461 received all or a part of their preparation in the public schools, and during the session of 1907-1908, 520 out of a total enrollment of 545 were prepared wholly or partially in the public schools of the State.

5. Including the enrollment of new students this year the total number of matriculates during the sixteen years since the College was established is about 4000.

6. Including the training school, special departments, etc., it will be seen that nearly one thousand people are annually taught at the College.

7. Since the College was established four hundred and fifty young women have graduated.

8. During the past two years (the years for which this report is really intended) there were in attendance more than 600 students who, according to their own statement, would not have attended any other North Carolina college had they not attended this institution.

The influence and benefits of the College have been shared by every section of North Carolina. The following table gives the number of matriculates by counties during the past sixteen years:

Alamance .....	66	Currituck .....	15	Lee .....	1
Alexander .....	9	Dare .....	4	Lenoir .....	82
Alleghany .....	11	Davidson .....	32	Lincoln .....	25
Anson .....	46	Davie .....	44	Macon .....	21
Ashe .....	14	Duplin .....	49	Madison .....	4
Beaufort .....	51	Durham .....	57	Martin .....	23
Bertie .....	32	Edgecombe .....	76	McDowell .....	14
Bladen .....	21	Forsyth .....	88	Mecklenburg .....	101
Brunswick .....	5	Franklin .....	33	Mitchell .....	4
Buncombe .....	56	Gaston .....	39	Montgomery .....	22
Burke .....	46	Gates .....	28	Moore .....	49
Cabarrus .....	46	Graham .....	2	Nash .....	52
Caldwell .....	20	Granville .....	16	New Hanover .....	53
Camden .....	5	Greene .....	30	Northampton .....	33
Carteret .....	14	Guilford .....	467	Onslow .....	14
Caswell .....	44	Halifax .....	56	Orange .....	51
Catawba .....	32	Harnett .....	17	Pamlico .....	21
Chatham .....	33	Haywood .....	23	Pasquotank .....	14
Cherokee .....	5	Henderson .....	25	Pender .....	17
Chowan .....	18	Hertford .....	13	Perquimans .....	18
Clay .....	1	Hyde .....	13	Person .....	28
Cleveland .....	46	Iredell .....	76	Pitt .....	69
Columbus .....	19	Johnson .....	5	Polk .....	4
Craven .....	33	Johnston .....	37	Randolph .....	61
Cumberland .....	57	Jones .....	7	Richmond .....	41

Robeson .....	52	Surry .....	39	Washington .....	24
Rockingham ...	103	Swain .....	3	Watauga .....	20
Rowan .....	67	Transylvania ...	11	Wayne .....	92
Rutherford .....	21	Tyrrell .....	3	Wilkes .....	20
Sampson .....	55	Union .....	38	Wilson .....	41
Scotland .....	22	Vance .....	46	Yadkin .....	13
Stanly .....	30	Wake .....	95	Yancey .....	5
Stokes .....	20	Warren .....	43		

Since the report two years ago the following additions and improvements have been made:

**The Completion of the Students' Building.** When my last report was made to the Board of Directors the Students' Building had been completed with the exception of the auditorium and the Bailey Memorial Room. During the summer of 1907, by the direction of your Board, the work on this building was finished and the auditorium is now used as an assembly hall for devotional exercises each morning and in it are held the commencement exercises and all entertainments.

While this auditorium is much larger than the one formerly used, it is taxed to its capacity for the accommodation of the student-body, and, hence, supplies a necessary addition to the college plant. We spent for the completion of this building \$4,500.

**Bailey Memorial Room.** At the Commencement of 1900 Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bailey, of Mocksville, gave \$1,000 to be used in providing a suitable memorial to their two daughters who had died at the College the previous year. The donors authorized this money to be used to aid in the erection of the Students' Building on condition that the Board of Directors set apart a suitable room in the building as a Sarah and Evelyn Bailey Memorial Room. This condition was complied with in planning the Students' Building and the room was finished at the time the auditorium was completed.

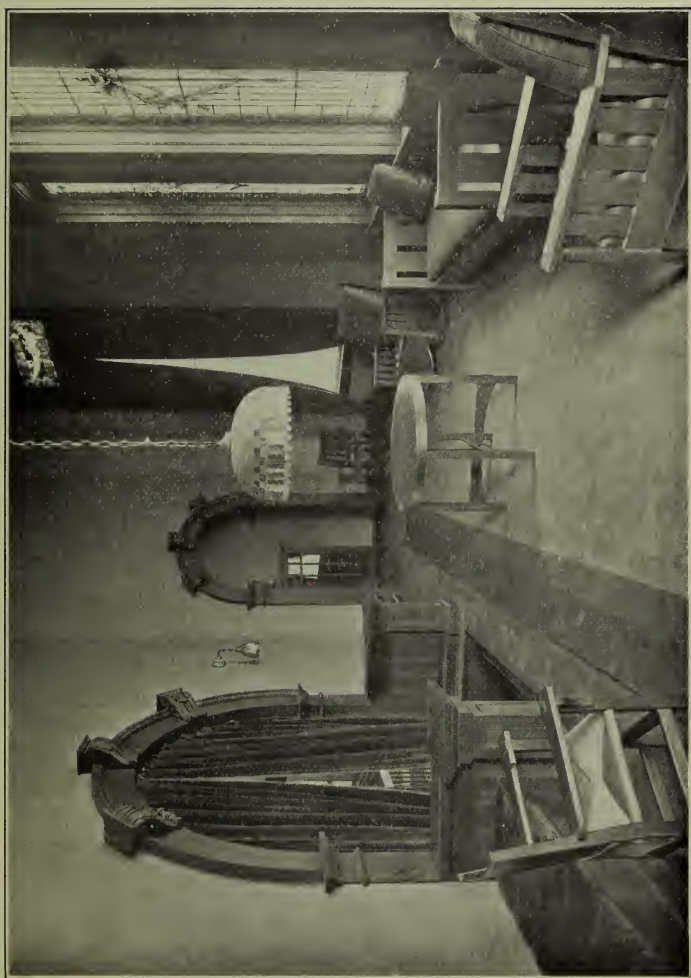
During the past year Mr. and Mrs. Bailey provided at their own expense handsome furniture for the room, render-

ing it suitable for the meetings of the committees of the Young Women's Christian Association. At our last Commencement it was formally dedicated and presented to the Young Women's Christian Association for the purpose indicated. This is a beautiful gift, devoted to a beautiful purpose, commemorating two beautiful lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have spent about \$2,000 in providing this memorial.

**Debt of the Two Literary Societies.** Until three years ago the two Literary Societies of the College had no permanent homes and were forced to hold their meetings in the college auditorium and in recitation rooms. The students and their friends had contributed \$13,654.33 for the purpose of erecting the Students' Building that permanent society halls might be provided in it. Three years ago at the suggestion of the Board of Directors the two Literary Societies borrowed \$6,198.97 for the purpose of finishing their halls. This money was borrowed with the distinct understanding on the part of your Board that the debt would be assumed by the College as soon as funds became available. We promised the last General Assembly of the State that we would liquidate this obligation if our annual appropriation should be increased to an amount that would enable us to do it. The money, as you know, was borrowed from the College loan funds. I am glad to report that this debt has been liquidated. The total amount paid, including accrued interest, was \$6,410.77.

**Additions to the Spencer Building and its Equipment.** The General Assembly two years ago made a special appropriation of \$25,000 for the year 1907 and \$25,000 for the year 1908 to increase the dormitory capacity of the College and for the purpose of erecting the McIver Memorial Building. The Board of Directors, to carry out the provision of the law for enlarging the dormitory, decided to extend the



BAILEY MEMORIAL ROOM





south wing of the Spencer Building. This dormitory accommodated about three hundred students before the addition was made. The part constructed during the summer of 1907 has rooms for seventy-five students. The seventy-five places thus made available were eagerly applied for and easily filled. This addition to the Spencer Building, including the necessary enlargement of the kitchen and the dining room equipment, cost \$31,230.82.

**The McIver**

**Memorial Building.**

In my report two years ago your attention was called to the imperative need of additional laboratory facilities and to the fact that the College had outgrown its equipment in recitation rooms. For several years it had been found almost impossible to conduct the administrative and recitation work satisfactorily in the one building used for this purpose; and your Board urged the last Legislature to make an appropriation sufficient to meet this growing need by the erection of a Science Building containing adequate laboratories and recitation rooms. It was suggested that it be called the "McIver Memorial Building" in appreciation of the services rendered the College by its founder and first President, Charles Duncan McIver.

The Board of Directors found it impossible with the small appropriation made to erect the whole building at once. Plans, however, for the complete building were submitted by the college architects, Hook and Rogers, and it was decided by your Board to erect the central section only. This was done during the past summer and is proving a most valuable addition to the material equipment of the College.

In this new building there are excellent laboratories for the four principal Sciences taught in the College; viz., Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Domestic Science. Besides these laboratories, offices, work rooms, etc., there are nine recitation and class rooms.

The plans for this building accepted by your Board call for a wing on each side of the central section already erected. Whenever provision is made for an increase in the number of students attending the College it will become necessary to add the two wings for the proper accommodation of the extra classes. This building, including the installation of the heating and ventilating system, cost \$54,451.35.

As already stated the Legislature of 1907 appropriated \$50,000 to increase the dormitory capacity of the College and to erect the McIver Memorial Building. It will be noted in another section of this report that the sum of \$31,230.82 was required to carry out the first provision of the law; consequently, there was left available from this special appropriation for the construction of the McIver Building only \$18,769.18. It was, of course, impossible to erect any part of the McIver Memorial Building and at the same time spend the money wisely with this small amount. The Board of Directors decided to borrow what was needed to complete a unit of the building. It, therefore, became necessary for the College to incur an indebtedness of \$25,000. This money was borrowed from three of the Greensboro banks and these banks now hold notes executed by the President and Treasurer under the authority given them by a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. This resolution of the Executive Committee has been ratified at a recent meeting of the full Board of Directors.

**Enlargement of the Heating Plant.** The central heating plant of the College had two 200 H. P. boilers which supplied all heat and steam used by the institution. This plant was taxed to its capacity to take care of the work required of it before the erection of the McIver Memorial Building. When this last building was erected it became necessary to enlarge the central heating plant by the installation of a new 200 H. P. water tube boiler and the erection of a self-sustaining steel stack. This was done during the past summer at a cost of \$5,555.70.



COLLEGE AVENUE, LOOKING NORTHEAST



**Sale and Purchase of Land.** About two years ago the City of Greensboro extended West Market Street through the property of the State Normal and Industrial College, cutting off the northeast corner of the college property, thus rendering it inaccessible and hence undesirable as a permanent investment. This plat of land was sold for \$6,000. In my last report I called attention to the fact that it was desirable for the State to own the land between McIver Street and the Curry Building yard for the protection not only of the Curry Building but also of the front of the Spencer Building. The Board of Directors decided to use the \$6,000 received from the sale of the land on West Market Street and the \$1,000 from the Macy fund to purchase the land lying between McIver Street and the Curry Building yard. The total purchase price was \$8,020.05, leaving a net balance of \$1,020.05 after deducting the \$7,000 which was made available as suggested above.

The Board also authorized the purchase of the Moore lot situated east of the campus. The erection of the McIver Building on the site formerly occupied by the brick dormitory which was burned in 1904 made it very desirable for the College to own this abutting property. This property cost \$2,500. Therefore, the total net amount spent for land since the last report was submitted is \$3,520.05.

**Summary of Improvements made During the Past Two Years  
and Cost of Same.**

Completion of Students' Building .....	\$ 4,500.00
Addition to Spencer Building and Kitchen .....	31,230.82
Purchase of Land (net) .....	3,520.05
Erection of McIver Memorial Building .....	54,451.35
Addition of Power Plant .....	5,555.70
Amount paid on notes given by the two Literary Societies (money used for finishing the Society Halls).....	6,410.77
	<hr/>
	\$105,668.69

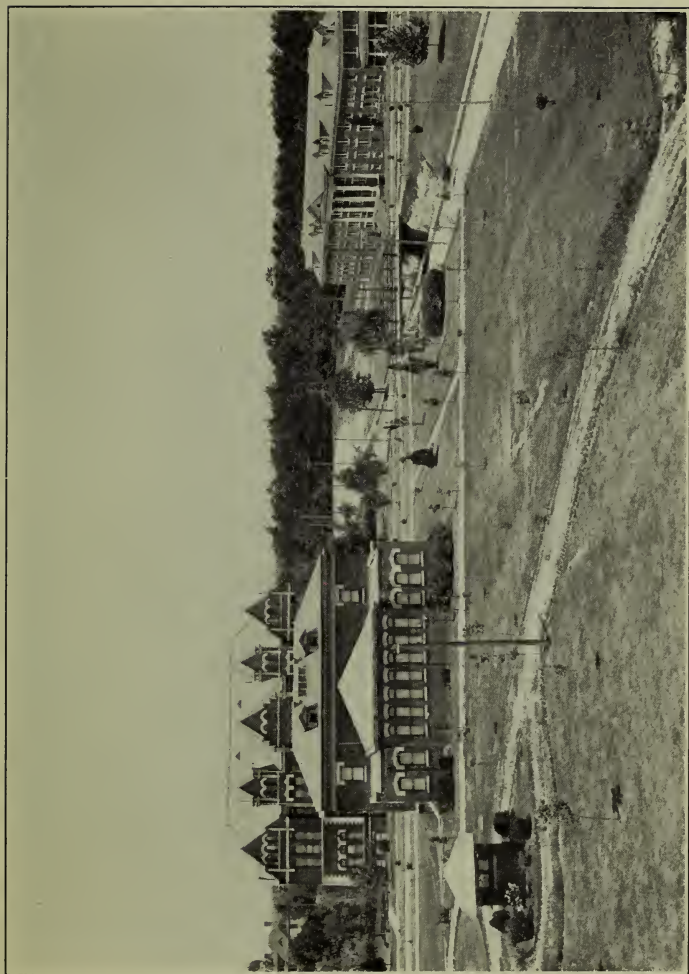
**The McIver****Loan Fund.**

Two years ago the Alumnae Association of the College decided to raise as a memorial to President McIver a "McIver Loan Fund". At the meeting of the Association during the last commencement a resolution was adopted naming \$50,000 as the amount to be raised and providing for the employment of a Secretary to devote her whole time to this work. The selection of the Secretary was referred to the Executive Committee of the Association.

In accordance with the resolution Miss Etta R. Spier, of Goldsboro, N. C., has been employed to raise the \$50,000 decided upon by the Alumnae Association. She has spent about three months in different parts of the State meeting the County Associations and as a result of her work something over \$17,000 has been pledged by the associations in the counties visited.

The object of this fund is to aid strong, ambitious young women of the State in securing the advantages offered at the State Normal and Industrial College. The work has been undertaken not simply to aid the College but also for the sake of the young womanhood of North Carolina and to keep fresh in the memory of all the name of the man who devoted his life to the great purpose of uplifting humanity. Many of the alumnae who are contributing to this fund are doing so at a sacrifice. With commendable liberality they are devoting no inconsiderable part of their meager salaries to the cause of education. They deserve, therefore, cordial endorsement and substantial aid from every patriotic North Carolinian. To my mind no more unselfish or significant work has been undertaken in our State within recent years.





PART OF COLLEGE CAMPUS—  
SOUTH WING OF SPENCER BUILDING IN RIGHT OF PICTURE



### THE NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE.

1. *An Increase in the Annual Appropriation, Making it \$100,000.* It is impossible for this College to develop as it should with a smaller annual appropriation than the amount named. Young women taking the pledge to teach for two years in the schools of North Carolina are given free tuition and they, therefore, pay to the institution an amount only equal to actual living expenses. The revenues, therefore, received from tuition and other fees are not sufficiently large to be seriously considered in financing an institution which has assumed the proportions of the State Normal and Industrial College.

The faculty should also be increased so that the number of students taught by each instructor may be greatly reduced. Any one at all familiar with teaching knows that the best work cannot be accomplished from the standpoint of the student if the teacher does not have an opportunity to give individual help and attention to those taught. Many of our classes are still too large for the best results.

Some of our buildings are greatly in need of repairs. The inside of the Administration Building, which was erected sixteen years ago, needs a thorough renovation. The floors are badly worn, the plastering in many places seriously cracked and broken.

The Curry Building, which is occupied by the Training School, also needs repairing. This should be a model school structure. It, however, cannot be done without renewing the whole interior.

The plant of the College is becoming a large one and should be kept in a good condition and in thorough repair. To do this properly requires a considerable annual expenditure.

2. *Additional Dormitory Capacity.* The Spencer Building, which is the largest dormitory of the College, accommodates about three hundred and seventy-five students. Guilford Hall accommodates about seventy-five. The total dormi-

tory capacity is, therefore, about four hundred and fifty. The demand for admission to the College by the young women of the State has been so urgent and pressing that your Board instructed me to rent the Forest Cottage and the Teague House. These two houses are not located on the campus and the burden of administration is increased by this fact. We pay for the use of these buildings an annual rental of \$800.00. While we believe that the results obtained in enabling between fifty and sixty young women to receive the advantages of the College justify the expenditure of the money, it, however, becomes an annual drain upon our revenues. Besides, it is much more expensive for the State to furnish fuel, service, etc., for these outside dormitories than it would be if they were located on the campus and more closely connected with the college plant.

There are many strong young women in the State who would be glad to attend the College if there were room for them. If the present Legislature will appropriate a sufficient amount of money for the erection of a dormitory to accommodate one hundred students it will enable us to care for the fifty or sixty who occupy these outside dormitories and at the same time increase the attendance of the College about fifty. The dormitory question in a college for young women is a much more important one than in a like institution for young men.

3. *A New Infirmary.* The present infirmary was built when there were only 250 or 300 students in the College. We have in attendance at the present time between five and six hundred students, and, consequently, the building used for this purpose is inadequate. Two years ago we provided a wooden annex with eight rooms. This has enabled us to provide temporarily for the increased attendance.

The College has moreover been extremely fortunate during the past two years, as our health conditions have been excellent and there have been only a few cases of contagious diseases. If there should, however, be an outbreak of any

contagious disease the caring for the patients would be a serious problem under present conditions. The State cannot afford to hesitate about providing proper accommodation for the young women who may be stricken with sickness while attending the College. This, I consider, one of the imperative needs of the institution.

4. *The Completion of the McIver Memorial Building.* As noted elsewhere in this report there were not sufficient funds available to undertake the erection of this building in its entirety. The plans adopted by your Board call for a building that will cost about \$125,000. The central section only has been completed. We cannot increase the attendance to any large extent without providing additional recitation rooms. Besides, as this structure is a memorial to the first President of the College, it should be completed at the earliest possible date.

5. *A Large Auditorium.* We have found it impossible in the past to accommodate in a satisfactory manner the audiences that assemble at the College during the commencement season. Many do not attend the commencement exercises because it is known that the capacity of the present auditorium is limited. There should be at some place on our campus a large auditorium that will seat five or six thousand people.

6. *A Music Building.* With the approval of the Board of Directors the faculty has recently decided to offer to the young women of the State a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music. With the increased importance and responsibility attached to it this department should be provided with a permanent home. Only those who have handled the problem can appreciate the difficulty experienced in locating the practice rooms and music studios so as not to disturb the other departments of the College. The only satisfactory solution of the difficulty is the erection of a building to be used exclusively by this department.

7. *An Electric Light Plant.* The College is now purchasing its electricity from the Greensboro Electric Company. We pay to this Company each year for lights about \$5,000. I am confident that the installation of an electric plant by the institution would be a good financial proposition. If we manufactured our own electricity all steam coming from the exhaust in the engines used in driving the dynamos could be used for heating purposes with a very small diminution in its heating power. I have not investigated the matter thoroughly, but from my present knowledge I am convinced that a plant sufficiently large to care for the institution can be installed for \$15,000 and I earnestly recommend that the first available revenue be used for this purpose.

8. *A Spur Track for the Delivery of Coal and Freight.* The College pays each year about \$1,000 for hauling coal and other freight. If we had a spur track running from the railroad to our power plant not only would this amount be actually saved but a great annoyance and inconvenience would be avoided. The construction of this track with the purchase of necessary right of way will cost \$7,000 or \$8,000, and it should, in my opinion, be provided at the earliest possible date.

9. *The Purchase of Additional Land.* I wish to repeat the recommendation that I made in my last report about the purchase of land adjoining the College property: "The State should, as soon as possible, protect its property by the expenditure of some money in this direction."

10. *A Gymnasium.* In every biennial report since the establishment of the State Normal and Industrial College attention has been called to the pressing need of a properly equipped gymnasium. I fear that our people generally do not fully appreciate the importance of this addition to the college plant. Many of the outdoor games open to young men attending college are not possible in an institution for young women and these latter must depend more largely upon the gymnasium for proper exercise. The health and physical train-





A CORNER OF PEABODY PARK



ing of the young women of the State are too important for us to delay longer in this matter, and it is hoped that the General Assembly of the State will supply at an early date by an adequate appropriation this deficiency in the equipment of the College.

I have endeavored to give, without exaggeration, a fair and conservative statement of the needs of the State Normal and Industrial College. These needs are determined not by a resolution of the Board of Directors, nor by the faculty and other officers of the institution, but by the development of the State which it is the mission of the College to serve. The growth of our State should be most gratifying to every patriotic citizen. The College should, however, be enlarged in its equipment so that it may meet effectively the demands made upon it.

It is necessary each year to refuse admission to many ambitious young women on account of our limited dormitory capacity. With the training offered here these young women would be able to serve the State most acceptably as teachers of the children.

The improvements which I have suggested in the foregoing report should all be made within the next few years if the State's College for the education of her women is to keep pace with like institutions of the country and with the demands made upon it by North Carolina.

I can not close this report without giving expression to my hearty appreciation of the encouragement and cordial sympathy which have been extended to me at all times by the Board of Directors. Without this the results accomplished during the past two years would have been impossible.

This report is respectfully submitted.

JULIUS I. FOUST,  
President.

## REPORT OF TREASURER

---

The State Normal and Industrial College,  
Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 17, 1907.

*To the Board of Directors:*

I submit herewith financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 15, 1907:

### RECEIPTS.

State appropriation (annual) .....	\$ 70,000.00
State appropriation (special) .....	25,000.00
State appropriation (fire protection) .....	500.00
Peabody Fund .....	2,000.00
Land .....	6,000.00
Fees .....	6,866.00
Tuition .....	11,405.00
Cash collected in advance for board and tuition— afterwards refunded .....	183.70
Training School books, etc. ....	890.20
City schools .....	2,880.00
Miscellaneous .....	821.30
Fuel .....	1,609.00
Departments—	
Medicine .....	\$ 1,074.00
Stationery .....	928.17
Farm operations .....	6,071.91      8,074.08
Cash from notes given .....	5,000.00
Dormitory—boarding department .....	32,522.11
Laundry .....	6,293.75
 Total receipts for the year.....	 \$180,045.14

### EXPENDITURES

Bank account overdrawn Sept. 15, 1906.....	\$ 1,143.00
Salaries .....	34,049.00
General expense—servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, postage, stationery, expense of board meetings .....	8,741.41

Advertising .....	1,145.55	
Repairing .....	4,359.66	
Miscellaneous .....	3,341.53	
Grounds .....	3,441.03	
Equipment .....	4,010.68	
Books .....	3,004.83	
Refund .....	183.70	
Notes paid .....	18,339.53	
Notes paid on account Students Building.....	5,410.77	
Departments—		
Medicine .....	\$ 919.89	
Stationery .....	1,565.49	
Farm operations .....	5,972.03	8,457.41
Improvements—		
Land .....	\$ 4,250.00	
Heating Guilford Hall .....	1,444.44	
Addition to Spencer Building.....	21,956.23	
Students' Building .....	4,500.00	
Laundry machinery and kitchen equipment...	4,014.82	36,165.49
Fuel, etc.—		
Water .....	\$ 234.06	
Gas .....	744.72	
Coal .....	3,923.75	
Coal—Session 1907-1908 .....	4,317.24	9,219.77
Dormitory—boarding department .....		32,578.19
Laundry .....		6,293.75
Total .....		\$179,885.30
Balance in bank .....		159.84
		<hr/>
		\$180,045.14
Notes outstanding—		
Alumnae Fund .....	\$ 4,415.34	
Mrs. Weatherspoon .....	2,000.00	

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. FORNEY, *Treasurer.*

The State Normal and Industrial College,  
Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 15, 1908.

*To the Board of Directors:*

I submit herewith financial statement for the fiscal year ending September 15, 1908:

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation (annual) .....	\$ 70,000.00	
State appropriation (special building) .....	25,000.00	
Fees .....	8,313.00	
Tuition .....	12,094.50	
Cash collected in advance for board and tuition—afterwards refunded .....	248.33	
Training School books, etc. ....	984.54	
City schools .....	2,950.00	
Fuel (fees) .....	1,928.00	
Miscellaneous .....	1,290.22	
Departments—		
Medicine .....	\$ 1,481.20	
Stationery .....	2,998.36	
Farm operations .....	7,184.55	11,664.11
Cash from notes given .....		25,977.50
Dormitory—boarding department .....		40,153.63
Laundry .....		7,796.55
		<hr/>
Total receipts for the year.....		\$208,400.38
Balance at beginning of year.....	159.84	
Outstanding checks added .....	23.93	183.77
		<hr/>
Available for the year .....		\$208,584.15

EXPENDITURES

Salaries .....	\$ 44,990.27
General expenses—servants' hire, carpenter, printing, catalogues, interest, expenses of board meetings, etc. ....	9,790.71
Repairing .....	4,964.25
Advertising .....	1,031.50
Equipment .....	5,026.92
Grounds .....	2,759.15
Books .....	3,259.95
Miscellaneous .....	2,952.47



Refund .....	248.33	
Notes paid .....	32,415.34	
Interest on State warrants (special building fund) .....	500.00	
Departments—		
Medicine .....	\$ 1,238.49	
Stationery .....	3,339.43	
Farm operations .....	5,613.73	10,191.65
Improvements—		
Land (Tate) .....	\$ 6,270.05	
Power house and laundry additions.....	2,571.27	
Additions to Spencer Building.....	7,409.77	
Science Building .....	28,593.87	44,844.96
Fuel, etc.—		
Water .....	309.76	
Gas .....	675.63	985.39
Dormitory—boarding department .....		40,153.63
Laundry .....		7,638.93
<hr/>		
Total .....	\$211,753.45	
Bank overdraft, Sept. 15, 1908.....	\$ 3,169.30	

There is no outstanding indebtedness.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. FORNEY, *Treasurer.*









